FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CLARK CLIFFORD'S ASIAN TRIP PART OF EXPANSIONIST POLICY

AU031510 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 3 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, February 2 [as received] (ATA)--In the context of a tour of some Asian countries, the special envoy of U.S. President Carter, Clark Clifford, had a visit in Delhi recently. According to information, he had talks on various problems, laying the stress on the situation created in the region of the Persian Gulf. At the end of the talks he stated that both sides "attained a brilliant understanding of the policy of one another".

The sending of a special U.S. envoy to this region of the world is closely linked with the implementation of the hegemonic aims of the U.S. imperialism in the stituations created after the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet socialimperialist and the successive attacks the Iranian people are giving to the neocolonialist interests of the USA in Iran. Now, when the interimperialist rivalry between the USA and the Soviet Union for hegemony in the oil bearing regions is further more aggravated, by sending Clifford there, as well as other envoys, Washington seeks to assure support from "friendly" countries so that to regain the lost positions, to continue the plunder of the oil of the Middle East. The aims of this mission in the actual moments are discovered more clearly by the chief main of the U.S. imperialism, Carter himself, who in a statement for the press pointed out that the USA will be based on the collaboration with their allies in the Southwestern Asia, in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East to defend the American interests there.

The aims of the tour of the U.S. envoy are closely linked with all the expansionist policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in rivalry with the other superpower, the Soviet social-imperialism. It is fraught with new and dangerous plots for the freedom and the independence of the peoples of this region and the entire world.

MOSCOW LOADS 'VASSAL' COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS

AU021535 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

["Economic Crisis of the Revisionist Countries Deepened"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 2 (ATA)--The 93rd session of the Executive Committee of the COMECON held its proceedings recently. In this session, the representatives of the Soviet social-imperialists presented to their vassals the actual tasks and the basic orientations were defined in connection with the deepening and further extension of "the specialisation" and "international division of labour".

The fact that the chieftains of the Kremlin held this session precisely at a time when the rivalry with the U.S. imperialists is greatly aggravated after their fascist occupation of Afghanistan and the continual threats of Washington for "the defence of the vital interests of the USA in different regions of the world", shows that the Soviet social-imperialists seek to load on the backs of the vassals a greater part of their present economic difficulties. During the proceedings of the session, the Soviet social-imperialists roused once again the "indispensability" of the further increase of the supplies by the other countries for the metropolis. The policy of dictate and savage plunder implemented by Moscow has made the capitalist economies of the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe plunge ever more in the mire of the economic crisis. The high Czechoslovak officials are forced to admit that "the difficulties are expanding in width and complexity".

According to the Federal Department of Statistics many economic enterprises in this country continue to work under their capacity. In important branches of economy--in construction, industry and agriculture, recession is marked. The greatest recession during the last 10 years is marked in Poland and all the data show that the perspective is bloomier. Although in difficulty, the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe are forced to increase their investments on the projects set up in the territory of the Soviet Union.

The revisionist cliques shift the consequences of the crisis and the neocolonialist plunder by the Soviet social-imperialists on to the backs of the working people lowering ever more their standard of living. Thus, on January 7 a new price rise was informed in Hungary for a series of mass consumer goods. Some of them amount to 90 per cent. Price rises are noticed in Bulgaria, and in other countries, where the prices of the some articles have doubled.

ATA REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF MINING INDUSTRY

AU311020 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

["Albania Possesses a Developed Mining Industry"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 31 (ATA)--During the preceding year as against 1960, in Albania the coal industry increased approximately 4.6 times, that of chromium approximately 4.5 times and of copper approximately 28 times. The whole quantity of coal extracted in 1938 is now extracted in less than a day and the quantity of copper of the year 1946 is extracted in less than four days etc. Likewise, Albania occupies the third place in the world in chromium extraction and the 14th in nickel extractions.

Besides coal, chromium, copper, (?bitumen), Albania extracts also iron-nickel, pyrite, phosphorites, magnesites, quartz, dolomites, kaolin, various construction material, volcanic glass etc On the basis of the numerous and diversified mineral resources, such branches of the heavy processing industry such as black metallurgy, that of ferro-chromium, copper pyrometallurgy, the industry of chemical fertilizers and other branches etc. have developed and are developing in Albania over the years of the socialist construction. Other mines will be added to the mineral extracting industry. Meanwhile, attention is shown also for the construction of mineral upgrading factories. Now 3.5 times more such factories are operating as against 1970 and other factories are under construction or are being designed.

High rates in the extraction of various minerals were witnessed during the proceding year. In general this task increased about 38 per cent as against 1975. During the current year, too, an important increase is anticipated especially in the extraction of chromium ore and its concentrate and of ferro-chromium, if iron-nickel ore, copper ore and copper products as well as phosphorites, quartz, raw material for refractory materials etc. The Albanian working people of mining industry are mobilized to carry into effect the tasks of this year as well as of the entire Sixth Five-Year Plan, thus playing ever better the decisive role in the further strengthening and development of the extracting and processing industry of the useful minerals.

U.S. SCORED FOR GRANTING MOST FAVORED NATION STATUS TO PRC

AU011953 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

["The Reward Beijing Deserved"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 1--By BTA political observer Dimitur Shishmanov: As from today China enjoys the most favoured nation clause in its trade with the USA.

The clause of the most favoured nation plays an important role in the development of trade and economic relations between the states and many countries are trying to establish privileged trade relations with each other.

What draws the attention, however, is the fact that this status was granted by Washington to Beijing at the moment of a serious deterioration of the international political climate and of relations between the USA and the USSR in particular. Today's ceremony in Beijing for the official granting of the clause of the most favoured nation coincides with the limitation of U.S. economic and trade relations with the USSR, with the application by President Carter of discriminatory measures with respect to the USSR and with the imposition of economic and trade "repressions and sanctions" on it, with brutal American pressure on the allies in NATO and the Common Market to join these "repressions" and "sanctions".

It is obvious that it is not for economic and trade considerations, not by good will for the promotion of international economic cooperation but for quite different considerations that Washington grants such a privileged status to Beijing. The considerations are political.

In point of fact this is a reward to Beijing for its assiduous support of the American aggressive policy against the USSR and socialism. China is acting in practice as the 16th member of NATO. This is a reward for the dissident policy of the Chinese leadership against the international communist movement.

This is a reward for Beijing's support of the American imperialist policy against the national liberation anti-imperialist movement in all parts of the world.

This award is given at a moment when China is proving by deed in an incontrovertible way its support for the policy of American imperialism in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf where the positions of Washington and Beijing fully coincide. The two countries are undertaking concerted actions from Pakistani territory for organizing internal aggression and for the importation of counter-revolution into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

When it is a question of the USA granting the most favoured nation clause in trade, the American leaders always in a demagogical fashion raise the question whether the country concerned observed human rights and the principle of non-interference in the home affairs of other countries. Washington, therefore, believes that human rights are respected in China. It believes, therefore, that the principle of non-interference in the home affairs of other countries is observed by China which recently undertook not ordinary interference but a brigandish invasion, a war of conquest against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Every award compels the awarded to do still more than what he has done to be rewarded. Obviously, the USA counts on this.

'UNLIMITED POWERS' FOR CIA TO PLAN 'CONSPIRACIES' DENOUNCED

AU012047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Text] New York--U.S. President Carter, in fanning the anti-Soviet hysteria, is currently zealously promoting new legislation to grant full freedom to the espionage and subversive activities of CIA. We will hear more details on this subject and a commentary from Encho Mitov, our BTA correspondent:

[Words indistinct] in recent years a number of scandalous revelations about crimes committed relegated the CIA to [words indistinct]. This was accompanied by a few genuine restrictions and attempts to establish certain legislative measures to limit the activities of the intelligence agencies. Today, however, the White House is aspiring to achieve legislation in exactly the opposite direction.

In this connection, it is envisaged that the CIA and other similar organs will be responsible only to the President. This measure regarding U.S. intelligence agencies is in full accord with the cold war spirit that is now being revived by Washington, despite the numerous sober voices that are declaring themselves against fanning the espionage agencies' activities. The intelligence agents and the politicians think that under the conditions of the new anti-Soviet hysteria that is being fanned by the administration, the CIA and similar agencies will once more be granted unlimited powers. These powers will actually allow them to engage in dangerous actions and conspiracies directed against peace and detente throughout the world.

NARODNA ARMIYA ACCUSES U.S. OF TRYING TO SUBVERT ISLAMIC MEETING

AU311055 Sofia BTA in English 0841 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

["Far-Sightedness Is Needed"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 31 (BTA)--"Islam means obedience in Arabic, and it is precisely obedience and submission that the United States expect from the Arab world in their attempts to check the progressive reforms, to seize Arab raw materials and power sources, and last but not least to place Arab peoples in complete political and military dependence," writes today's NARODNA ARMIYA in a commentary on the conclusion of the Islamabad Islamic Conference.

Pointing to the American attempts at turning the Islamabad Conference into a tribune of their anti-Sovietism, the paper states that the USA ultimate aim is to divert the attention of the countries in the region from their struggle against the real danger. "The Muslim world is now faced with the danger of neglecting their own interests by satisfying foreign ones, of becoming disunited and weakened by the unity of imperialism, Zionism and reaction" adds NARODNA ARMIYA.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AFGHANISTAN INCREASING

AU041056 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Correspondent V. Seykov report]

[Summary] Kabul, BTA--The friendly Bulgarian-Afghan relations and cooperation are constantly developing.

During the current year the trade exchange between the two countries will increase 50 percent. Bulgaria will have a part in implementing Afghanistan's first five-year plan.

Bulgaria is also taking part in constructing a number of industrial plants in Afghanistan, such as a leather plant, a brickmaking plant, a wine producing plant, a cattle breeding complex and so forth.

Kabul's public transportation system is using Bulgarian Chavdar buses. Some 700 Bulgarian buses, trucks and automobiles have already been imported by Afghanistan.

The Afghan people have nothing but positive remarks to make about the Bulgarian specialists working in Afghanistan, especially the architects who are taking part in many construction projects.

Many water supply projects are also being implemented with Bulgarian assistance. The engineers Nina and Georgi Larev have taken part in 44 such projects.

The Bulgarian International Automotive Transportation Economic Trust has a branch in Afghanistan. In the last 4 months alone 84 Bulgarian trucks have carried goods to and from Kabul.

New and promising prospects are developing for Bulgarian-Afghan economic cooperation.

NORMALIZATION IN KABUL, SUPPORT OF NEW GOVERNMENT REPORTED

AU282023 Sofia BTA in English 1037 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU

["Kabul Lives Peacefully"--BTA headline]

[Text] Kabul, January 28--By BTA special correspondent: A month after the defeat of Amin's treacherous clique in Afghanistan an atmosphere of trust has been already felt. Order and security have taken hold in that country, as well as the firm determination to defend the revolutionary changes from the encroachments of the external and internal reaction directed by the USA and China. A decisive role in securing the national independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan plays the presence of a limited contingency of Soviet troops summoned by the Afghan Government.

Despite the heavy winter snowfalls, the Afghan capital lives a brisk life. The upbeat of everyday working efforts is felt in the offices and ministries, enterprises and workshops.

Citizens of Kabul met with satisfaction the government's decision to fix officially the prices on staple foodstuffs--meal, vegetable oil, tea, and to establish control over the prices of meat. Reliance is put in particular on the goodwill of patriotically minded tradesmen.

In the last two days the decision of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was put in effect to do away with the slogans, placards and noticeboards of provocational nature.

The recently released from prison thirty-year old Mayor Assadulla Payam in a talk with the BTA special correspondent told of the tasks the city is tackling at present.

"Kabul is calm now and the people are happy and content. They lived as if in a cage built by the antipopular usurper's regime of Amin. Now they are free," said he.

The young leader of the 850,000 strong city underlined that, despite the difficulties, Kabul had sufficient quantities of fuel now and the meat, bread and oil supplies have been improved. "Rumours of shortages have been fabricated by some Western correspondents who are trying to 'explore' Kabul from their coy rooms in 'Intercontinental,' to nose out and concoct improbable stories. Some of them tried to improvise at provocational news conferences to which the citizens of Kabul reacted sharply," said Mr Payam.

He spoke of the active contacts maintained between the municipality and the city committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, of the unfolding activity of the mass organizations. Mr Payam underlined that work is already underway on the forthcoming setting of elective city and district councils, that this democratic system will be established by the new Afghan Constitution prepared now.

Said Mr Payam further: "Kabul does not live only with the problems of today. It looks into the future, too. With the help of Soviet specialists a 25-year urbanization plan has been developed, which was approved already by the cruelly killed Taraki".

He also told of the struggle of this big city with the subversive moves of reaction. Mr Payam underlined that some isolated attempts at instigation of antirevolutionary moods and provocations, capitalizing on the religious feelings of the Muslims, were successfully countered.

BOZHINOV RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW NUCLEAR ENERGY MEETING

AU311141 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who attended the second session of the intergovernmental commission on nuclear equipment, has returned home from Moscow. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Toncho Chakurov, minister of Machine Building and Marian Yutov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

TODORIEV OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF POWER SUPPLY

AU021725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jan 80 p 1, 4 AU

[Article by Nikola Todoriev, Bulgarian minister of power supply: "A New Approach, A Large-Scale Development"]

[Text] Power supply is a basic branch of the national economy. Its activity directly affects material production, the spheres of public services and every individual citizen by supplying them with the necessary electric power, heating and fuels. Appraising the importance that this branch has for the comprehensive development of the national economy, the party and the government have assigned priority emphasis to its development.

Through the preferential development of power supply at the present stage, necessary electric production capacities have been built and today our country has no difficulties in supplying the consumers with electric power.

The order of the day, deriving from the demands of the 11th BCP Congress for high quality and efficiency, calls for strict conservation in all spheres, an increase in the effectiveness of work and an improvement in the quality of production. [paragraph continues]

That demands that an economical approach in the management of power supply and in its structural subsections--economic combines, mines and electric power stations--should be consolidated.

Along with the general demands for an economical approach in management, there are some specific problems affecting the power supply that were caused by an exacerbation in the worldwide crisis of power supply, which resulted in substantial increases in international prices for liquid fuels. Those conditions necessitate a development of production and an increase in the utilization of local power supply resources and electricity producing nuclear power stations while reducing the production of the stations that use liquid fuels and gas. In 1979, the Ministry of Power Supply successfully coped with the demand for an efficient use of fuels throughout the country. Compared with 1978, the 1979 power supply production produced from heavy fuel oil was reduced by about 280 million kwh or about 17 percent. At the same time, while general production increased 5 percent, the relative share of the stations using domestic fuels increased 9 percent. In addition, in order to save liquid fuel while meeting the needs of the country, the production of electricity from electric power stations associated with various plants and primarily using imported liquid fuel, was curtailed.

The ministry's leadership devoted special attention and rendered substantial aid to the economic organizations and their subsections in the elaboration of the engineering projects and counterplans for 1979 and 1980. As a result of this, the counterplans of the worker collectives were drawn up in conformity with the demands for perfecting the socialist organization of labor and in conformity with the new technology in planning and also on the basis of the elaborated engineering projects. Compared with the tasks approved by the state plan, those plans and projects provided for an increased production in 1979 that totaled about 6 million leva. Those plans and projects also reduced material expenditures 1.57 leva for every 100 leva of production. The savings achieved in reducing material expenditures total 18 million leva. Because of the care and effort that was demonstrated, the counterplan indexes have been overfulfilled. As for the state plan, material expenditures were reduced 2 leva for every 100 leva of production. Those savings total 19 million leva.

In connection with the specific responsibilities of its branches, beginning 1 October the Ministry of Power Supply introduced an instruction on the specific rules for managing the economic organizations and the production subsections in industry. As a result of the major savings achieved in material expenditures, a "worker's salary" fund was established at the ministry and in the economic organizations. That fund is above the plan. Compared with the planned salary for 1979, the average per capita salary increased 5 percent even though it was achieved with a smaller workforce.

In order to more efficiently utilize the power supply resources in the national economy and find ways to use new power supply sources, the government issued a decision in 1979 establishing an "industrial power supply" scientific-production combine and a "new power supply resources" scientific-production economic combine attached to the Ministry of Power Supply.

These two combines have completed their period of organization and in 1980 they are expected to contribute substantially with their activity to improving the use of fuels in material production and in the public services sphere and also to expanding the use of new power supply resources in the fuel-power supply balance of the country.

The year 1980 assigns more responsibility and higher demands to the leadership of the Ministry of Power Supply and to its economic organizations, subsections and to all collectives.

It is planned to produce more than 33 million tons of coal, 1,500 tons of briquettes, and 31.4 billion kwh and 14 million gram calories of heating supply. The tasks connected with achieving a more effective structure in the devlopment of power supply have increased.

It has been outlined that the share of domestic coal in the power production should increase from 57.8 percent in 1978 and from 60.3 percent in 1979, to 61.1 percent in 1980. The specific fuel consumption levels must be further reduced by an additional 2.5 g/kilowatt-hours [as published] as compared with 1979. At the same time, losses caused by transporting, transforming and distributing the power supply must be reduced by about 50 million kwh. A further impetus to the development of the nuclear energy is also provided for, with the commissioning of the third reactor at the nuclear electric power station in Kozluduy--expected to take place by the end of the first half of 1980--the relative share of nuclear produced electric power in the electric power production of the country will reach 20 percent, quite a high percentage even for a highly developed industrial country.

In order to insure the fulfillment of its basic task--to fully meet the needs of the country for electric power, heating and solid fuels not only in 1980 but also during the following years--the power supply system must solve major tasks not only in the sphere of coal production but also in power production. Renovations and modernizations to machines and equipment in some electric power stations and coal producing enterprises are being carried out. Concrete measures are being outlined for further increasing the effective use of fuels in the electric power stations, for reducing the power consumption for their own needs, for comparatively reducing the electric power and heating losses within the network system, and for increasing the productivity of labor and so forth.

The power supply sector will continue to increase its quantitative potential, but the intensive factors will be given priority in its development.

We view the road toward meeting the needs for power supply during the next 5-year plan and in the more distant stage, mainly through the comprehensive implementation of scientific-technical achievements created in our country, abroad and particularly in the Soviet Union.

The introduction of extremely high production technology in coal production and in power production and also of higher standards in the area of electric voltage, as well as the complex nature of the means and control systems of power supply, the implementation of machine groups with individual outputs that are unknown to us and so forth--all this is an indirect challenge that is setting steadfast demands for higher culture, quality and intellectualization of labor and of power supply. The 5 years of experience that we have accumulated in the exploitation of the nuclear power supply has undoubtedly shown, for example, that the key to successfully implementing the latest methods in power production is based on high qualifications and a solid technical specialization. Those intellectual prerequisites will cause, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, not only a percentual increase but an increase of severalfold in power production's labor productivity.

The responsibility and the scope of the present and future power supply tasks are inspiring the creative efforts of the miners and power supply workers to occupy a worthy place in the creative striving of our country.

CARTER ARMS PROGRAM 'DANGEROUS' RISK TO PEACE

LD012252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary: "Any Fate at Any Price"]

[Text] Senator Edward Kennedy described the new course taken by President Carter as foolhardy and ill-considered and rebuked him for irresponsibly succumbing to emotions and immediate impulses. Senator Mark Hatfield said Carter's message to the Congress amounts to warmongering.

Although these sober voices have become lost in the ostentatious clamor of the assenting speeches of political hawks and fanatical chauvinists, a cursory reading of Carter's message or other speeches enunciating his current doctrine is sufficient for anyone to convince himself about the truthfulness of the words of Kennedy, Hatfield and other critics of the current orientation of the official U.S. policy.

We have to pay any price needed to insure that we remain the strongest country in the world, declared Carter in his message and in other speeches. Few of his pronouncements reflect so vividly the whole depth of the dangerous foolhardiness and emotional rashness as this very pronouncement. It is foolhardy by its overweening self-conceit, in part because the claim that the U.S. is the most powerful country in the world cannot be substantiated by anything. There are people who perhaps still remember that during his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna, Carter claimed something quite different. At that time he acknowledged that both countries were strong enough to annihilate each other but neither of them was that much stronger to be able to prevail.

The foolhardiness of the claim that the United States is the most powerful country in the world lies in the fact that it seduces both generals and politicians to a reckless self-assurance. After all, the most powerful country might be able to do, if not everything, at least a few things. What might follow from such courage is not difficult to see.

The purpose of the aforementioned pronouncement is also very disconcerting. To what purpose does the United States need to remain the most powerful country in the world? In order to enforce its will on anyone? In order to put U.S. interests above those of all other countries? In order that the United States will be above everything? It disconcertingly reminds one of Hitler's cry of Germany above everything, and of one of his favorite songs: today, Germany; tomorrow, the world.

The resolve to pay any price for the vision of being the most powerful country in the world, a resolve of all conquerors, from Caesar to Atilla, from Napoleon to Hitler, runs counter to sound reason. What does the phrase any price entail? In the next fiscal year U.S. arms expenditures are to be increased by $20 billion, a record sum unsurpassed even during periods of war. The entire campaign against Vietnam's freedom cost the United States as much as its present annual military budget, and it was a campaign of an enormous scale. After all, during it U.S. aircraft dropped on the Vietnamese population three and one-half times more explosives than had been dropped on Hitlerite Germany during the whole of World War II. Is this what is meant by any price?

Let us look at it from a different angle: The Viennese Institute for the Study of the Questions of Peace calculated that if the arms race grows at the existing rate, at the threshold of the new millenium mankind will not have means and raw materials for anything else but for the manufacture of arms. Is this also what is meant by any price?

The amount the world spends in 20 minutes of armament would be sufficient to eliminate hunger in the world and would therefore mean saving 30 million people every year from death by hunger. Has this also been calculated in Carter's term at any price?

The intention to unrestrictedly increase the U.S. military might will provoke not only another acceleration in the arms race, another round of unproductive expenditures, another exhaustion of resources, but also another growth of international distrust and enmity, another polarization of the world and even greater senseless wasting of the limited resources of mankind. This, too, is the price of the Carter doctrine.

The question also inevitably comes to one's mind: How long will the American people be willing to pay for this crazy armaments at any price? Can selflessnes, motivated by chauvinism and great power fanaticism, survive for too long? In substance, yes, but only in accordance with the Hitlerite recipe, that is at the price of rapidly and totally turning fascist.

Yes, this all is included in James Carter's any price message, as is the open risk of the total self-destruction of the United States.

If it were not that our world in comparison with the destructive power of arms is too small, it would merely be the sole affair of James Carter and his voters, but who gives him the right to put at risk the fate of other nations, the lives of all of us?

U.S. INCREASES ARMAMENTS, PRESSURES ALLIES TO ARM

LD022330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Who is going to gain from Carter's attack on detente? We shall reflect on this question in the following commentary, written by Jirina Dupalova, an editor:

It is essential to see to it that the arms trade is always bottomless; such is the demand of the armaments concerns, and President Carter has been satisfying it again and again. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, which in no case can be suspected of sympathies towards the socialist countries, recently wrote: "Once again there has been a great deal of talk in Washington about the Soviet threat and about the need to contain communism. The pretext has been provided by Afghanistan, but in the political circles of the United States this development towards the renewal of the classic confrontation between East and West had been visible a long time before the crisis in this Asian country." So much for FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU.

The decision to form a 100,000-strong interventionist corps was taken in 1977. At the Washington session of NATO in 1978, a program for the future buildup of both the conventional and nuclear missile weapons in the 1980s was adopted, as well as an obligation to increase military expenditures every year by 3 percent. At the end of last year, the United States' partners in the Atlantic Alliance were forced to accept the deployment in West Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. By this Washington literally shut the mouths of those members of the alliance who had been recommending a positive answer to the Soviet Union's constructive peace proposals.

Following up the enforced acceptance of the American missiles, President Carter announced his 5-year plan of armaments and an increase in military expenditure by 5 percent. The tendency towards growing aggressiveness on a global scale, which had been visible in United States foreign policy for some time, was fully manifested in the President's State of the Union message. The United States has once again impertinently proclaimed its claim to a leading role in the world, which it wants to achieve especially by increasing its military might.

The words have been followed by actions. The military budget for the new fiscal year amounts to $165 billion. What is the outlook for the future? Within the next 5 years it will surpass the $200 billion level. Washington has crossed out the demand for disarmament, supported by all nations, and replaced it by another feverish arms buildup. The reaction to all this is telling. The shares of armaments concerns on the Wall Street Stock Exchange have suddenly shot up by up to 40 percent. It is the American people who have to bear the sacrifices to the cult of crude force. After all, they were asked to do so by President Carter in his message. His extended arm, General Rogers, the supreme commander of the NATO Armed Forces, on the other hand, has been calling for sacrifices on the part of the American's NATO partners. There have been talks about the necessity of increasing military expenditures every year not by 3 but by 5 percent, and about the division of tasks in the containment of communism. Here, too, actions are far from wanting. Military-industrial complexes of other countries are sensing an opportunity. Bonn will give military aid to Turkey and Pakistan, whose ruler, Ziaul Haq, lets his political opponents be publicly birched. The government of Margaret Thatcher is scintillatingly active militarily. If, however, some member of the pact is reluctant to spend more on armaments, like Denmark, for instance, then it is subjected to ruthless pressure. General Rogers, the supreme commander of the pact, has declared: "Not only the United States but all members of the Atlantic Alliance must increase their armaments irrespective of how big their social and economic difficulties."

Thus more fat years are ahead for the armaments concerns. The people of the countries of the Atlantic Alliance, if they let the aggressive course of Washington be forced on them, are, however, facing an even greater social uncertainty.

PAKISTAN BEING USED BY U.S., PRC FOR IMPERIALIST AIMS

AU012210 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 30 Jan 80 p 2 AU

["MCH"-signed article: "Music for Pakistan"]

[Text] Without wanting to free Pakistan of the responsibility for placing its territory at the disposal of the organizers who are training and arming the enemies of the Afghan revolution, we have several reasons for believing that the direction of Pakistan's policy is not determined in Islamabad alone, but also elsewhere, for instance in Washington.

Only recently, Pakistani-American relations were far from idyllic; this was explained mainly by the fact that stubborn Pakistan was insisting on its wishes and it did not want to abandon the plan of producing a Pakistani atomic bomb. The U.S. principle-mindedness went so far that the United States reacted to this by stopping all economic and military aid to Pakistan. Now, however, in connection with the events in Afghanistan, a flexible reevaluation has obviously taken place. Pakistan's worth was suddenly increased and everything has acquired different dimensions.

This can be gathered from a number of events which followed each other in quick succession. Suddenly the United States illogically promised the "threatened" Pakistan speedy economic and military assistance to the tune of $400 million, without Pakistan having asked for it.

Today the United States obviously does not mind at all that--principles or no--it will be in fact contributing to the Pakistani nuclear program, which--as far as is known--Ziaul Haq has naturally not abandoned.

A particular interest in Pakistan may also be assumed from the fact that Islamabad has recently become a kind of Mecca for emissaries both from the West and from the East. Lord Carrington, Britain's secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, and Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, followed each other there in quick succession. Since the so-called expansion of military aid to Pakistan was previously discussed, at the NATO Council session and during the visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown to Beijing, one can easily imagine what the luggage of the two diplomats contained. A lot can be deduced from the fact that both of them ostentatiously visited the so-called Afghan refugee camps which in reality are bases for training subversionists who are sent into Afghan territory. The American diplomats, too, are preparing to go to Pakistan.

Naturally it is no coincidence that the inspirers and organizers of armed assistance to Pakistan have a bad conscience with regard to India. They themselves feel this, and a few days ago everybody--including Pakistan--deemed it necessary to make it known to India that all this is not aimed against India. But facts are facts, and experience weighs more than the most soothing words: India can remember how, every time the United States armed Pakistan, in the end the arms were used against India.

Many people are now thinking of Pakistan--some in this way, others in that way. It would, of course, be desirable that Pakistan itself realistically reflects on the situation. It is not living in a vacuum and surely it must realize that its playing the tune according to music written for it by the United States and China will not win it the sympathies of any of its neighbors; that this kind of performance will not open the gates to India for it, but on the contrary, that it could also lose a lot in the eyes of Iran. Of course, one should also take into consideration the shaky domestic political situation--the harsh ruling methods, the economic problems and the strong opposition, including the anti-American moods which led to the partial burning of the American Embassy in Pakistan.

Perhaps it is a compliment if the United States and China are slapping Pakistan's back in unison; perhaps it is a great temptation to have a lot of dollars and weapons, but in Islamabad they should realize that all that is happening around it reflects the needs not of Pakistan, but of somebody quite different. In brief, that all that is being done, is not being done for the sake of the beautiful blue eyes of Pakistan, but because this country is meant to play unpopular tunes from music foisted on it--tunes pleasant to the ear of American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists, but in harsh disharmony with the easing of tension in the world, with the national liberation movement and social progress.

BRZEZINSKI, CLIFFORD VISITS SEEK NEAR EAST ALLIANCE

LD011848 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1530 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The United States presidential adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, is starting a visit to Islamabad, Pakistan. In connection with this visit Radio Prague's analyst, Jiri Roskot, says that the Near and Middle East are in the center of American diplomatic and Pentagon interests. High-ranking United States envoys and emissaries are visiting a number of countries in this area trying to win the favor of thier governments in the interests of the United States. The same applied to Brzezinski's visit to Islamabad.

With Washington speaking of its intention of pumping millions of dollars into arming Pakistan and Afghan counterrevolution, President Carter has apparently deemed it necessary to send his national security adviser to Pakistan.

Brezezinski is, in actual fact, the initiator of American policies in the Persian Gulf area and in its neighborhood. According to the American press, Zbigniew Brezezinski and Defense Secretary Harold Brown had convinced President Carter as early as February last year of the necessity of a more active United States military presence in this part of the world. And it was Harold Brown who declared, on the eve of Zbigniew Brezezinski's departure for Pakistan, that the implementation of United States military plans would not be possible without the countries around the Persian Gulf.

This propaganda overture was to prepare the ground for the Brezezinski visit to Islamabad. Washington is attaching key importance to it after the loss of its positions in Iran and after the abortive counterrevolution in Afghanistan. Seen in the light of the Carter doctrine, and the latest official statements made in Washington, it is evident that Pakistan had been chosen by Washington as a potential candidate for joining the United States' aggressive policy in the Middle East. A pretext of the present feverish efforts of the United States to set up an alliance in the Near and Middle East had been the internationalists assistance rendered to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. Washington is now trying to point to the Soviet Union's alleged aggressive intentions as regard Pakistan and the Persian Gulf countries.

A contributor to this fabricated campaign was the United States President's special plenipotentiary, Clark Clifford, who said in New Delhi that this alleged Soviet intention to advance toward the Persian Gulf would mean war. This combination of anti-Soviet hysteria is to divert attention from the growing United States military buildup in the Gulf area, where further United States naval vessels are heading. Pakistan is to be prepared for accepting United States terms cloaked by alleged United States vital interests. Pakistan is to become a Pentagon base in that part of the world. It was Clark Clifford to whom the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, expressed her concern over Washington's Pakistan game. She is assessing the state of affairs realistically. She said that United States arms deliveries to Pakistan would only be detrimental to stability.

Pakistan's ruling circles apparently do not desire to become aware of the possible implications of the dangerous policy plotted by Washington.

MUHAMMAD ALI'S OLYMPIC BOYCOTT TOUR OF AFRICA CRITICIZED

LD032125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Muhammad Ali, former world boxing champion, interrupted his private visit to India at the request of President Carter and left for Tanzania as his special envoy. Rudolf Prevratil speaks about the purpose of this mission:

According to reports by press agencies, Muhammad Ali is to visit Kenya, Nigeria, Liberia and Senegal as well as Tanzania. His task is to win these African countries over to a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. It is a known fact that a considerable part of Africa is against the boycott, and thus the famous boxer is to win support for President Carter's policy from a few countries whose stands are not yet clear and also to influence the atmosphere on the entire continent. Washington hopes that the worldwide popularity of Muhammad Ali--as well as the fact that he is black and that he changed his religion to the Islamic faith--will play an important role in this respect.

It seems, however, that at least in Tanzania his mission will not be easy. Tanzanian authorities had made it clear before his arrival in Dar es Salaam that he would be welcomed only as a well-known sportsman and not as a political negotiator.

President Julius Nyerere said that he would not receive Ali because he sees as an insult the fact that President Carter entrusted negotiations not to his official ambassador but to a boxer.

We should mention here the sharp change of views of Muhammad Ali: During the dirty war of the United States against Vietnam, Ali was one of the opponents of the government and he paid for this by the loss of his world championship title. Now, the champion of the Olympic games of 1960 has been trapped by Carter.

Perhaps he was flattered. He has at his disposal six government officials as well as his personal adviser and is traveling by a special aircraft of the U.S. Air Force.

The unusual business trip of Muhammad Ali to Africa is instructive for yet another reason: It shows that President Carter is seeking various means of political and psychological pressure to force other countries to follow his anti-Soviet policy. Any kind of weapon is good for him, including the attempt to discredit the Olympics. The United States thus is getting into a paradoxical situation: In 10 days the winter Olympic games will be opened and Vice President Walter Mondale, representing James Carter, will be forced by tradition to say a few official words on this occasion about the importance and significance of the Olympic games. Many Americans will surely then feel embarrassed.

KENNEDY TERMED 'UNCOMPROMISING, HARD DEFENDER' OF IMPERIALISM

LD311030 Prague CTK in English 0935 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy proved in his Monday [28 January] speech at Georgetown University that he is an uncompromising and hard defender of imperialist interests, the daily RUDE PRAVO said today.

Edward Kennedy called Carter's policy a mixture of exaggeration, overestimation of danger and empty symbols, the daily said, adding that the senator defends his own conception of foreign policy, striving for anti-communist and anti-Soviet aims through more flexible means. In the U.S. it is also generally admitted that Kennedy stands high over Carter when considering the intellectual abilities and qualities, which is a motive Kennedy wants to rely on in another round of his moribund presidential campaign, the daily stressed.

INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS REVIEWED

AU291849 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 January on page 4 carries a 1,200-word article by Luuba Vaskova, entitled "The Dangerous Weapon of Anti-communism; The Place and Role of the World Jewish Congress in the System of International Zionism." The article, "prepared from APN materials," first defines Zionism as "an electric mixture of Judaistic religious dogmas, idealist philosophical streams, the ideas of social Darwinism, racism and militant nationalism" on an anticommunist basis, which was produced by "the Jewish big capital's fear of the revolutionary workers movement," and then points out that 43 percent of the almost 15 million Jews live in the United States, and only 20 percent in Israel. Noting that Jews hold important positions in the government and the U.S. Congress and have control over roughly 50 percent of the periodicals and broadcasting companies and over 75 percent of the press agencies and foreign correspondents, the article reviews the history of the World Jewish Congress and its ties with the world Zionist organization, as well as its support of the state of Israel.

After describing the structural organization of the congress, the article states that it aims at "actively influencing numerous international governmental and social organizations" and also "various religious organizations" and is "now directly influencing the overwhelming majority of the Jewish nation," adding: "In recent years it has been striving to become organizationally and ideologically anchored in the socialist countries also. (The general council's session in 1977 was attended by delegations from Yugoslavia and Romania, and by observers from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the GDR.)" After stating that "the congress leaders devote great attention to propagating Israel's 'partnership' with the Jewish diasporas," the article adds that "the majority of Israeli leaders, supported to some extent or other by some significant Zionist personalities in the United States and other Western countries, prefer the formulation 'Israel's central position' in the life and activity of 'world Jewry' to the formulation 'partnership.'"

After noting the "obvious dissatisfaction" of "certain influential circles in the Jewish communities in the United States and the countries of Western Europe" with the "constant accumulation of means for Israel," and their criticism of the "adventurist trends in the foreign policy pursued by Israel's ruling circles," the article concludes: "It is clear that these moods influenced, and influence, the positions of certain leaders of the World Jewish Congress in some way or another.

"But this is not the only conflict. Even a part of the congress leadership, and primarily its honorary chairman, N. Goldman and the leaders of the world Zionist organization, together with the Israeli Government, were and are manifestly in serious disagreement about certain political and tactical matters." The article then cites Goldman's criticism of the extremism of Israeli and Zionist leaders in the Palestinian problem and his rejection of the claim that the Israelis are threatened with physical annihilation by the Arabs, stressing his statement that "neither the United States, nor the Soviet Union, and even less the Arab leadership, want it or would allow it."

The article goes on to say: "The disagreement of N. Goldman and of certain other leaders of the World Jewish Congress with the leading Israeli representatives and their undoubted followers among the chiefs of international Zionist organizations also touches on, in certain respects, the attitude toward the Soviet Union and the appraisal of its policy in the Near East, as well as the so-called 'Jewish question' in the USSR. Contrary to the majority of other Zionist leaders, Goldman is of the opinion that it is impossible to establish peace in the Near East without the Soviet Union."

After again stressing Goldman's sharp criticism of Zionist extremists, particularly lately, and citing the belief of this "representative of 'moderate Zionists'" that his "method and tactics would enable Zionism to achieve maximum results," including the "winning of the Jewish population in the countries of the socialist community," the article states: "The attitude maintained by Goldman and his followers shows that their view of the problems of today's world is slightly more realistic. Goldman is trying to cleanse the Zionist policy of its extremely adventurist manifestations and actions--in other words, in a way to reform Zionism, but only so that it would barely transcend the framework of reactionary Zionist ideology. That is also why he enjoys the support of President Carter and circles close to him.

"In its global strategic plans American imperialism attributes great significance to international Zionism, and the World Jewish Congress continues to represent one of its dangerous instruments in the ideological fight, in which there is, and cannot be, any compromise," the article concludes.

PRESIDIUM COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON HUSAK-GIEREK MEETING

LD012040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed a report on the results of the friendly, working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which took place on 28 January this year in Prague Castle and which was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Edward Babiuch, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Presidium highly appreciated the course and results of that meeting, which as those held in previous years, constitutes another step along the road of the intensification of all-round cooperation between our parties, states and nations. The systematic development of fraternal relations between our two parties and countries corresponds to the innermost interests of both the Czechoslovak and Polish people, the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the socialist community, international communist and workers' movement, and the strengthening of peace and progress in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium enjoined the appropriate bodies to insure the elaboration of the conclusions of the talks.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

AU011700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] A Polish delegation led by K. Nowakowski, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid a visit to the CSSR 28-30 January. The delegation had talks with J. Nalepka, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. The talks noted issues of interest to both sides. J. Mitrega, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR, also attended the talks that were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. At the close of its stay, the Polish delegation was received by J. Knizka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The delegation left for home by air yesterday.

HULA DEPARTS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD041222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier and minister-chairman of the State Planning Commission, left today at the head of a Czechoslovak delegation for the 20th session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation due to take place in Moscow. On the agenda of the meeting will be questions concerning further all-round expansion and intensification of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Discussed in particular will be a draft of a long-term program for the development of specialization of and cooperation in production between the two countries, including the preparation of draft programs for individual branches and draft agreements arising from such programs.

CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

LD010016 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A protocol on cooperation between the Czech and Soviet culture ministries for 1980 was signed here on Thursday.

It provides for the Days of Czechoslovak Culture in the Soviet Union in February 1980 and the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia this November, mutual participation in festivals, shows, exhibitions and individual actions in this year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The protocol was signed by Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Czech Ministry of Culture Karel Barta and head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Soviet Ministry of Culture Yuriy Kuzin.

KEMPNY RECEIVES SED STUDY DELEGATION

LD012110 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary received in Prague today the SED Central Committee study delegation led by Guenter Ehrensperger, head of the Central Committee Planning and Finance Department. The delegation learned of the party's experiences in fulfilling the conclusions of its 15th congress in the field of economic policy.

FINNISH TRADE MINISTER VISITS PRAGUE FOR COOPERATION TALKS

Meeting With Strougal

LD242232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today received Esko Rekola, Finnish minister of foreign trade, in Prague.

In the course of their conversation concerning the general world economic situation the two representatives praised the constant development of political and economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Finland. Lubomir Strougal and Esko Rekola both agreed that there are prerequisites for the further deepening of these relations. They emphasized that this goes above all for production cooperation in third markets which can significantly contribute to the deepening of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Finland in the years to come.

Conclusion of Visit

LD242234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Esko Rekola, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Finland, today concluded his visit to Czechoslovakia. In the course of his visit he had talks with Czechoslovak representatives on further possibilities of developing bilateral economic cooperation.

The Finnish guest was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by the federal minister of foreign trade, Andrej Barcak.

PREMIER WILLI STOPH RESUMES OFFICIAL DUTIES

LD040823 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0308 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has resumed his official duties. This was announced by the press office of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS BERLIN

Arrival, Economic Agreement Signed

LD011632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0940 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau arrived in Berlin on Friday morning. He was welcomed by a member of the GDR Council of Ministers, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil.

Deniau and Beil later signed a program on the shaping of economic, industrial and technological relations between the GDR and France for 1980-85. Talks between the delegations of both states began after the signing of a long-term agreement.

Comments on Economic Agreement

LD011706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A program on the shaping of economic, industrial and technological relations between the GDR and France for the years 1980-85 was signed on 1 February.

The program signed by the member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, Gerhard Beil, and by the French foreign trade minister, Jean Francois Deniau, outlines the framework and aims of development of economic relations in the period ending in 1985.

It creates favorable prerequisites for industrial cooperation in selected spheres, such as machine tool construction, electrical engineering, vehicle construction, the chemical industry and the metallurgical industry. Considerable increases are envisaged for exports to France of machine tools, metallurgical and chemical products and agricultural machinery, and there are also plans for exports from the electrical engineering industry.

In order to make economic and scientific-technological cooperation more stable and of a long-term nature, and to give it the necessary support by the governments of both countries, talks on a 10-year agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the GDR and France started today.

Dr Beil said after the signing of the program: "We have just signed a program on economic and scientific-technological cooperation for the period up to 1985. We discussed this program in a relatively short period of negotiations. We realized in an extraordinarily constructive atmosphere what was agreed on last September during the meeting between your premier and the leader of our state delegation, Dr Mittag.

"We are setting for ourselves demanding goals for cooperation in the coming years," continued Dr Beil, "and I am convinced that we shall be able to implement these goals in the same constructive manner which has marked our work so far. I would like to thank you, Mr Minister, for the support given me in the complicated period of the negotiations.

"I would like to thank all the members of the delegation carrying out the negotiations for their constructive readiness to negotiate, and I wish that we all approach implementation of this now-valid program with the same constructive attitude, in the same manner."

French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau said in his reply how greatly pleased he was in being able to sign this program. He recalled the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the GDR 7 years ago, and the development of economic relations between both countries since. "For a few years our economic relations were on a quite modest level, which corresponded with neither of our countries' economic potential nor with our intentions." It had been necessary to tackle this work with much trust and confidence--and with healthy commonsense--in order to overcome this modest level, and also to shed the weight of political habits.

It had been possible to sign important agreements, and trade in 1979 had increased by 37 percent, compared to the preceding year. This was not just a mere expansion of trade but genuine industrial cooperation. It was important to support each other in order to bring success to the commerce between both countries.

Meeting With Honecker

LD011636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau, who is on an official visit to the GDR.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the all-round development of relations between both countries, and he especially stressed the upswing of economic cooperation. He expressed satisfaction with the signing of the program on development of economic, industrial and technological cooperation for 1980-85, as well as with the commencement of talks on a 10-year agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation. This realized and continued the agreements reached between French Premier Raymond Barre and member of the GDR State Council Guenter Mittag, in September 1979. Both sides emphasized their desire to continue this development, and to create the necessary prerequisites in all spheres.

At the meeting, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, Minister Deniau confirmed that relations between the GDR and France had developed to mutual advantage and that their expansion served common interests.

The meeting was attended by member of the GDR State Council and the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag; member of the Council of Ministers, Gerhard Beil; State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler; French Ambassador to the GDR Henry Bayle; and head of the foreign trade department in the French Economics and Finance Ministry Michel Freyche.

Talks With Mittag

LD011638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau was received during his official stay in the GDR by Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR State Council and Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

Guenter Mittag noted with satisfaction that economic cooperation had developed rapidly and dynamically: In the years 1978 and 1979 more agreements were concluded between the GDR and France than in the preceding 5 years.

Both sides emphasized their will to continue this development and to create all the necessary prerequisites for it. This includes the conclusion of accords and agreements, the further inclusion of French firms in the realization of investment plans of the GDR economy, the conclusion of long-term commercial agreements in order to increase GDR exports, a further diversification of exports and imports and the opening up of further opportunities for industrial and technological cooperation between the GDR and France and in third countries.

In this connection Guenter Mittag paid tribute to the French Government's intention of holding the days of GDR technology in April, and making important French export branches known in the GDR by means of symposiums and lectures.

The meeting was attended by the member of the Council of Ministers, Gerhard Beil, and the French ambassador to the GDR, Henry Bayle.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT, TALKS

Welcomed in Berlin

LD301918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th Party led by its Deputy General Secretary 'Abdallah al-Ahmar arrived in Berlin today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, other officials and the Syrian ambassador to the GDR, Huza'i Malli.

The delegation also includes 'Isam al-Wadi, member of the Ba'th Party National Executive; Ahmad al-Hasan, member of the Ba'th Party Central Committee and president of the Syria-GDR Friendship Society; Muhammad Zaydam, member of the Ba'th Party Central Committee; 'Izzat Hassan, head of the general secretary's bureau; 'Aziz Darwish, head of the press department in the bureau of the general secretary.

The delegation had its first meeting in the afternoon with a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen. It was also received today by Guenther Kleiber, Politburo candidate member and deputy premier, for a discussion of bilateral economic relations. During its stay the guests will have further talks with leading party and state representatives and acquaint themselves with the SED's experiences in the shaping of the socialist society in the GDR.

Talks With Honecker

LD312126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party at present visiting the GDR, led by its Assistant Secretary General, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar.

The two sides briefed each other on the developments in the GDR and Syria in an atmosphere of friendship and agreement; they also discussed current international developments.

Erich Honecker stated that the GDR continues its successful shaping of advanced socialist society and is making an active contribution toward defending peace.

Unfortunately, a perceptible aggravation of the international situation by imperialist forces hostile to detente, especially by certain circles in the United States, must be noted, Erich Honecker said. With its Brussels' missile decision NATO has initiated a new round of the arms race and is attempting to gain military superiority over the socialist community of states. The United States is openly practicing an aggressive policy of strength and arms buildup.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR, in alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, is an unswerving champion of detente and disarmament. He underlined the need for all forces of good will who are genuinely striving for peace to join together firmly in the fight against the imperialist policy of threats and blackmail, and to ward off the danger of a new world war.

The GDR stands by the side of the Arab peoples in solidarity with their struggle for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict. This is particularly true of the struggle of the Palestinian people for the implementation of their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent state of their own. In this connection Erich Honecker came out strongly against the U.S. long-term policy of military blackmail of Middle East states, interference in their internal affairs and massive support for gang intrigues against revolutionary Afghanistan.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar reported on Syria's successful development since President Hafiz al-Asad's corrective movement of November 1970 and on the recent Seventh Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which had taken important decisions on the continuation of the country's progressive development with a socialist orientation. This introduced a new stage in Syria's socialist development, marked by a further mobilization of the people for an extension of the country's achievements.

Syria will continue to adopt a principled stand in rebuffing the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy. 'Abdallah al-Ahmar explained Syria's consistent struggle against the persistent Israeli occupation of Arab territories. He condemned the separate agreement concluded between Egypt and Israel with U.S. participation and the talks among Egypt, Israel and the United States on a so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians, which is designed to prevent the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. He also reported on the recent meeting of the foriegn ministers of the steadfastness and confrontation front, at which the U.S. attempt to use the recent events in Iran and Afghanistan to cover up its own imperialist plans and aims were condemned. Al-Ahmar noted the firm and friendly ties between Syria and the GDR, the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. At the conclusion of the talks Erich Honecker asked for his most cordial greetings to be conveyed to Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Syria.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD312353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agreement on cooperation between the SED and the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party for 1980-81 was concluded today. The document was signed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, head of the Ba'th Party delegation and assistant secretary general of the party.

The agreement is intended to help further strengthen the friendship between the two parties. It envisages an exchange of experience between the two parties on the building of a socialist society and on the struggle for peace and detente against imperialism and Israeli aggression.

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE CRITICIZES U.S. NEAR, MIDEAST POLICY

AU290922 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] ADN--The planned establishment of U.S. military bases in the Near and Middle East, the forming of a "rapid deployment corps" of American world gendarmes and the demand for expanding the scope of activity of NATO constitute an imminent danger to peace. This has been underscored by the GDR-Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah Friendship Committee of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples in a statement on the current situation in the Arab region after the conference held by representatives of the Steadfastness Front in Damascus.

FISCHER VISITS CYPRIOT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

LD250022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Nicosia--This afternoon Oskar Fischer inspected several industrial enterprises in Limassol. "We thank the GDR people, the government and the SED for the support they have given and continue to give to our people in its struggle for freedom and independence," said the manager of the Loel Company, Achilleas Achilleos, in his welcome to Oskar Fischer.

During Fischer's visit to the Keo Company, its director, P. Psaras, expressed his hope that the trade relations between the two countries will continue to develop steadily.

'NATO AGENT' SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

LD011748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Leipzig Bezirk Court today sentenced Werner Hueller, a resident of West Berlin, to 12 years' imprisonment under Paragraph 98 of the GDR Penal Code for espionage activities over many years for a NATO secret service. Hueller, who has a criminal record, was trained in intelligence work and was a paid agent of a NATO secret service. He worked as an instructor and courier. He carried out instructions to undertake espionage trips to the GDR under the guise of visits to relatives or trade fairs, which involved repeated misuse of the provisions for travel and visits for West Berliners. The NATO agent smuggled wideranging secret service documents and coded instructions which have since been put in safekeeping in the GDR. He handed information about the border security system, technical-economic problems and details about GDR citizens to his NATO employers. He was controlled by the NATO secret service under the cover name "Peter Koenig" and had 26 meetings in West Berlin with "Wolfgang", a full-time member of the staff of the intelligence service, to be used for instruction, reporting and intelligence training.

RACZ RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISITS TO ARGENTINA, BRAZIL

LD011346 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, 31 January (MTI)--Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pal Racz returned Thursday home from the official visits he had paid to Argentina and Brazil. In both countries he conducted talks with the secretaries for foreign affairs and with other leading government officials, touching on topical international affairs and on Hungary's contacts with either country. He was received in Argentina by Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor and in Brazil by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva and Flavio Marcilion, president of the House of Deputies.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD010021 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI)--Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Janos Vas of Hungary and Jose de la Fuente of Cuba signed the 1980 trade protocol of the two countries on Thursday in Budapest. The reciprocal deliveries were fixed on the basis of the 1976-1980 long-term agreement.

Under the protocol, Hungary supplies to Cuba textiles, foodstuffs, metallurgical products, pharmaceuticals, machines and spare parts in exchange for refined sugar, tropical fruits, non-ferrous metals and other consumer goods.

The cooperation in Cuba-based assembly of Hungarian Ikarus buses will be further expanded, with Ikarus delivering 260-type buses, partial units and component parts and providing assistance in production.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY LAO COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

Received by Lazar

LD301034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received the Lao minister of communications, public works and transportation. Sanan Soutthichak heads the Lao delegation at the session in Budapest of the two countries' economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee. Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi, who is the Hungarian cochairman of the committee, also took part in the discussions.

Protocol Signed

LD311010 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

["Hungarian-Laotian Talks End"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI)--A protocol was signed in conclusion of the Hungarian-Laotian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee meeting in Budapest on Wednesday. The protocol was signed by Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi for Hungary and by minister for transports, communication and public works, Sanan Soutthichak, for Laos.

Looking back upon the work the committee has done since the last meeting it established that the decisions were being carried out properly, [but] still further measures were needed in some areas. Hungary has kept the deadline of its delivery obligations assumed in an economic assistance agreement in May 1978. Another agreement calls for the introduction of settlements in roubles between the banks of the two countries. In between two committee meetings experts examined cooperation possibilities in agriculture, forestry, furniture production, geological prospecting and water economy, with special regard to the years till 1985. Several talks were conducted on boosting bilateral trade.

The committee meeting adopted measures to the effect that Hungary should furnish Laos with the technological equipment of a poultry farm.

The sides thoroughly discussed the possibilities of cooperation in the years 1980 to 1985. In the next six years the Hungarian contribution to developing the Laotian economy will include the delivery of hospital equipment, medicines, assistance to the construction of a bridge and other technical-scientific assistance.

The committee praised the work of the Hungarian-Laotian standing commission for technical-scientific cooperation, and established that accomplishment of the technical-scientific cooperation program assigned for the years 1979 and 1980 was running to schedule. The committee then passed the decision that the concepts of cooperation for the next two years should be drafted.

LEADERS GREET VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS

LD022318 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI)--On the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Hungary and Vietnam, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, have sent a greetings message to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party; Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, chairman of the [word indistinct] committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Frigyes Puja, foreign affairs minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, has addressed a similar message to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh.

Kadar Greeting

LD022341 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has addressed a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP CC, on the 50th anniversary of the Vietnamese party's foundation.

The message reads:

"On the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Vietnamese Communist Party I send our comradely greetings and good wishes on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and on my behalf to you, to the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, every party member and to the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"The Hungarian communists and our entire working people look up with respect and esteem to the struggles and historic victories in the past 50 years of the Vietnamese Communist Party--established by Comrade Ho Chi Minh--which it has registered in liberating the country, in the heroic fight against imperialist forces and in the creation of united Socialist Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are doing a great work for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 4th Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, for consolidating socialist achievements, developing the national economy and for the prosperity of the country. All these rightly enjoy the support and sympathy of the countries of the socialist community and of other progressive forces of the world.

"Our party and people support the Vietnamese people's struggle against imperialist machinations and China's aggressive threats. We condemn every attempt and provocation that disturbs the Vietnamese people's peaceful socialist construction work. Together with the world's progressive forces, the Hungarian communists too pledge their solidarity to the struggle the Vietnamese people are waging under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party for the preservation of freedom and peace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries of Indochina and for the maintenance of good neighborliness in the region.

"It is a matter of joy that fraternal relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party are fruitfully developing. We will continue to strive that our cooperation develop further in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"On your festive day we wish you further successes in nation-building work, in the defense of your achievements for the good of our common cause--peace, social progress and socialism," concludes Janos Kadar's greetings message.

NATIONAL BANK CHIEF VIEWS FINANCES, 'IMPROVED' ECONOMY

LD012306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Sandor Csillag report]

[Text] The most important achievement of the Hungarian economy in 1979 is that excessive domestic consumption in terms of the national income was reduced as compared with previous years. Information characterizing the activities of the bank, such as the credit balance, foreign exchange turnover and the turnover of cash and bills, also indicates that the balance of the economy has improved and the activities of the enterprises aimed at the transformation of the production structure have gained momentum. All this was stated by State Secretary Matyas Timar, chairman of the Hungarian National Bank, at his press briefing this morning. He also spoke about credit policy guidelines for 1980, money turnover and currency management.

In the interest of perpetuating the favorable economic processes started last year, it is necessary to increase thrift as regards the use of energy and raw materials. It is necessary to make rational limitations as regards accumulation and we must make better use of our resources. The bank will provide loans--about 20 billion forints this year--once again for those investments which will improve the balance of the economy and primarily those which increase the quantity of goods for export and improve their quality.

It is an old problem of our economy that there are no incentives for the rapid utilization of inventions and innovations, and that there is no financial banking for introducing these. The bank will now establish a fund for the financing of the work connected with the testing and introduction of Hungarian intellectual products, inventions and innovations. The management of the fund will be in the hands of a subsidiary of the national bank--the Central Exchange and Credit Bank. Only expenditures which facilitate intellectual products becoming actual commodities and which make production profitable will be covered.

The use of checks for payments was discussed once again. They would reduce cash turnover and would reduce the volume of work connected with the handling of cash at post offices and banks. Fewer banknotes and coins would be needed--another advantage. It is planned to develop payment by check on the basis of transfer payments at present dealt with by the National Savings Bank. At the same time workers would be able to transfer their wages, or a part of their wages to be determined by them, to their transfer deposits or bank deposits. This would be advantageous both to the worker and the enterprise. However, the introduction of checking accounts is still at an early stage.

Matyas Timar told this morning's press briefing that the currency regulations are to remain unchanged during the current year. Thus the restrictions on importing and exporting forints will be maintained. This means that foreigners can bring in or take out 100 forints in coins and Hungarian residents can bring in or take out 200 forints in notes and 1,000 forints in promissory notes; they can continue to take abroad capitalist currencies to the value of 200 forints without any special permission.

STATISTICS OFFICE ISSUES REPORT ON 1979 ECONOMIC PLAN

LD031610 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI)--Hungary's Central Statistics Office published on Saturday in Budapest an official report on the fulfillment of the 1979 economic plan.

The report points out that in 1979 the trend of economic development basically met the requirements stipulated in the economic plan. The main task of the economic work, improving the economic balance, was realized. Within this primarily the reduction of the deficit of Hungary's non-rouble trade developed in a more favourable way than planned. The balance of payments was improved by the fact that the total domestic utilization (accumulation and consumption) decreased because of a significantly smaller accumulation of stock than in the preceding year. Both the consumption of the population and the investments developed according to the plan. The pace of economic growth lessened. Exports increased dynamically. The transformation of the production structure in the whole of the economy progressed slower than planned. Manpower productivity increased. However, the improvement of the efficiency of economy was not satisfactory.

In 1979 the produced national income, according to preliminary data, surpassed 550,000 million forints. At comparative prices the increase was 1-1.5 percent, less than planned. The more moderate than planned increase is due largely to the fact that production of agriculture did not increase and its contribution to the national income decreased.

Increase in production, in accordance with the plan, expanded primarily the export commodity stock. The consumption of the population increased at a more moderate pace than in the preceding year, basically in harmony with the stipulated 2.5-3 percent. The volume of investments was the same as in the preceding year. The stocks hardly rose, and this contributed to that the domestic consumption did not surpass the planned figure and that the economic balance improved. Domestic consumption, as compared to 1978, decreased by about six percent in aggregate. Its value in spite of this was greater in 1979 as well than production. However, the import surplus, compared to the preceding year, lessened considerably, even more than planned.

The economic plan envisaged a more moderate--four percent--growth than in 1978 for industrial production. The gross production of socialist industry increased by 2.8 percent.

Production of machines and installations, telecommunications and vacuum engineering, as well as the output of precision engineering expanded by 6-8 percent.

The export sales of industrial products grew significantly, by 11.9 percent. These went up both in the rouble and the non-rouble trade.

Within the circle of industrial investments the significant opening ups planned for 1979 were realized. Among others, the first stage of the Soviet-Hungarian natural gas line's 3rd phase was completed and with this the gas forwarding capacity increased to an annual 5.3 thousand million cubic metres. At the Tisza petroleum refinery petroleum refining began. At the beginning of the sugar beet processing season the Hajdusag sugar factory was handed over, which is suitable for the processing of 6,000 tons of sugar beet daily.

The national building and assembling activity increased by 1 percent, within this the production on building industry by 2.1 percent.

Last year 88,300 apartments were built, slightly more than in 1978 but 1,700 fewer than planned. The flats made through state resources totalled 34,200, or 3,000 more than envisaged.

Due to unfavourable weather conditions in 1979, the agricultural production did not grow as planned and on the whole remained at the level of 1978.

Plant production declined by nearly 3 percent. The total crop yield was 12 million tons, approximately 10 percent less than stipulated.

Animal husbandry production developed as planned by about 2 percent.

International economic relations, which are playing an important role in the country's economic life, expanded further in 1979. In addition to the development of cooperation with the socialist countries in a planned manner, the country's goods traffic with developed capitalist and developing states went up too.

Last year 13 percent more goods were exported, while 3 percent less was imported than in 1978.

Hungary's imports from rouble-accounting declined by 4 percent, while its exports there went up by 9 percent. As such the deficit in Hungary's rouble-accounting trade was smaller than in 1978 and more or less corresponded to the 1979 target.

As regards the non-rouble trade traffic, imports significantly slackened, while exports went up by 15-16 percent. Despite the vigorous rise in world market prices of energy-carriers and materials, the import surplus decreased.

A sum of 203,000 million forints was spent on investment projects in the socialist sector. The figure was smaller than the envisaged amount of [words indistinct].

The stipulation of the national economic plan that investment resources should be concentrated on the projects underway was in essence enforced. Despite that the stock of incomplete projects grew by a larger extent than envisaged and their value in the socialist [word indistinct] added up to 195,000 million forints at the end of the year under review.

The population's living standard and living conditions emerged in harmony with the economic possibilities. The per capita real income corresponded to that in (?the preceding) year, since wages rose by somewhat smaller extent than the total income. The real wages level slightly lagged behind the figure for 1978.

The population's total consumption rose by 2.5-3 per cent as planned. This was rendered possible by the fact that the population spent a bigger part of its cash earnings on consumption than earlier [word indistinct] allowances in [words indistinct]. The rise in the savings deposit stock was slacker than in 1978 and increased [words indistinct] million forints. It totalled 19,800 million forints on December 31, 1979.

According to the preliminary census figures, the country's population on January 1, 1980 was 10,710,000, that is, 23,000 more than in 1979 and 388,000 more than in the time of the census on January (?1971).

The state spent 10,80 million forints [figure as received] on family allowance, 23 per cent more than in 1978. In December 264,000 mothers were on child-minding leave and allowance totalling 3,700 million forints among them.

About 15,000 million forints from the state budget went for health services. This was 1 per cent higher than in 1978. The number of physicians per 10,000 citizens rose from 27.2 to 27.7 and hospital beds came to 86.8. A sum of 8,100 million forints was paid out as sick allowance, 6 percent more than a year earlier.

Last year 15.1 million tourists came to Hungary, 1.8, million fewer than in 1978. Some 24 per cent more came from capitalist countries than in 1978. Following the compulsory visa and exchange requirements, 51 per cent Austrians came here.

The number of Hungarians travelling abroad in 1979 was 5.1 million, 7 per cent fewer than in (?the preceding) year. The country's revenues from tourism grew by 17 per cent over 1978.

POLITIKA ATTACKS CARTER DOCTRINE AS 'CONFRONTATIONAL'

LD031831 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb PAP--In a commentary on the new U.S. foreign policy line, presented recently by President Carter and named "the Carter doctrine", leading Polish weekly POLITIKA noted that "in the latest history of the United States each President was the author of a more or less coherent foreign policy doctrine but it seems that none of them would formulate it in the moment of launching his election campaign and as a substitute for failures in internal policy".

While presenting main elements of the Carter programme, the weekly says: "To sum it up, the new doctrine becomes a confrontational recipe for taking up the position of force, the military force in the first place, towards the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and many Third World countries. The attempt to replace partnership with the policy of confrontation and force must be short-lived and does not deserve being called a "doctrine".

"Does not Carter know that? Certainly, he does. However, his major objective now is the American election game. It turned out that the prolonged campaign on the Soviet threat produced chauvinist attitudes in the American society. The process was accelerated due to propaganda slogans over the events in Iran and Afghanistan. Carter found out that confrontation in foreign policy rather than dialogue will suit better the American chauvinism. Quite so: In this respect he has left his rival Edward Kennedy far behind. So we are the witnesses of a feedback phenomenon: Carter stiffens public mood and public mood stiffens Carter. It is all the more dangerous that presidential candidates can only clamour for the stiffening but the President in office can make it real.

"Carter doctrine", POLITIKA concluded, "is mainly a pre-election doctrine. But why should this American event be played at the international cost?"

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ADMIT TO U.S., CHINESE TRAINING

LD011406 Warsaw PAP in English 1308 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

["Afghanistan: Counter-Revolution and Everyday Life"--PAP headline]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Feb, PAP--By PAP special correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz: Three Afghan counter-revolutionaries detained recently by the nation's security forces testified that they had been trained by U.S. and Chinese instructors in special bases in Pakistan according to a programme used in the training of American Green Berets.

Former student of University of Kabul Abdallah Gol, deserter from the Afghan cadets' school Abdul Basir and ex-high school student Abdallah Malek said they had been instructed to get to the Afghan secret arms arsenals and distribute the weapons among people recruited by them on the side of counter-revolution. They also had been ordered to attack representatives of Afghani authorities, set the farm crops on fire and stage other acts of sabotage.

The counter-revolutionaries include also Pashtuni tribesmen recruited in the name of tribal solidarity or a "holy war" against the "atheist" Afghan Government.

In some parts of the country the subversive and counter-revolutionary activity hampers food and fuel supplies.

Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal said in his radio address on Wednesday and Thursday that this was the cause in recent months for the rise of prices on firewood, mutton and some other goods.

However, the new authorities took steps to improve the system of supplies in towns. State stores in Kabul began selling firewood at prices twice lower than those in the free-market. Numerous restaurants in the capital get regular supplies of meat. Fresh and dried fruits and nuts are abundant. One of the most curious sights in the Afghan capital present street traders sitting on rugs stretched on the snowy pavement and offering piles of fresh oranges trucked to Kabul along a winding mountainous road from the sunny valley of Jalalabad.

To encourage peasants to increase the food production, the government on Thursday rose the buying prices of wheat by 20 percent and sugar beets by 30 percent, as well as announcing that the prices of fertilizers and sowing seeds will remain unchanged.

DAILY SEES STABILITY IN BANI SADR ELECTION

AU041015 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 31 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Editorial commentary signed "(WP)": "Iran--Along the Road to Normalization"]

[Text] Democratic presidential elections were held in Iran for the first time in its history, and Bani Sadr, minister of economy and finances, was the decisive victor.

Bani Sadr, who is 46 and a member of the Revolution Council as well as an acting minister of economy and finances, following the demise of the Bazargan government, is regarded as one of Ayatollah Khomeyni's closest aides. For that reason political observers believe that the choice of the Iranians is consistent with Khomeyni's intention, (although Khomeyni himself has maintained complete neutrality), and is tantamount to the strengthening of his line in Iran's external and domestic policy.

It is stressed that in foreign policy that line means complete sovereignty, strict neutralism and opposition to the policy of domination and mastery as practiced, among others, by the United States, which is still trying to follow such practices. On the other hand, Khomeyni's line in domestic policy seeks to create a stable political system in Iran, to strengthen the country's unity and to rebuild the economy. What is especially important is to make the Iranian economy totally independent of the United States and to create a system of social institutions and mechanisms that will enable the Iranian people to gradually raise their living standards and to increasingly participate in the country's political life.

Bani Sadr's first postelection statements show that he will be guided by precisely those principles when fulfilling the functions of first president of the Iranian republic. Observers have noted his statement that, as president, he would seek to insure the country's complete national independence and that the United States' complete respect for Iran's independence and sovereignty is a condition for normalizing Iranian-American relations. As for the economy, he came out for gradual, independent development, stressing among other things the need for a more rational distribution of land among peasants and for solving the problem of unemployment.

The calm course of elections seems to promise that, despite many features of unrest, Iran is embarking on the road to a gradual normalization of the country's life.

MEETING HELD ON ENERGY COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU311510 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 30 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Report signed "(WP)": "Polish-Soviet Cooperation in Raw Materials and Energy Meeting at House of Soviet Science and Culture"]

[Text] Warsaw--On 29 January another meeting in the series called "Socialist Partnership--Mutual Advantage" was held at the House of Soviet Science and Culture. The meeting, which was dedicated to selected problems of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, discussed Polish-Soviet cooperation in developing the base of fuels, energy and raw materials.

Poland is particularly interested in the development of such cooperation because the Soviet supplies of fuels and raw materials are the basis for our economy's successful development. Such supplies help to meet 100 percent of our gas needs, 79 percent of our oil needs, 76 percent of our iron ore needs, 73 percent of our coking coal needs and so on.

Now, in connection with the progressive exhaustion of some deposits in the European part of the Soviet Union and the growing requirements of all CEMA countries for fuels and raw materials, the implementation of the new large investments for raw materials, especially in Siberia, is acquiring ever increasing importance.

Poland is actively participating in implementing the investments for raw materials and energy. The value of our share amounts to 4.5 billion convertible zlotys. At present we are assured of the supply of basic fuels and raw materials for the next 12 to 20 years. As early as 1984 we will be able to use the first supplies of electric energy from the nuclear power station that is now being constructed at Khmelnitskiy by the socialist countries. In the years after that we will share in the construction of other nuclear power stations developing altogether 37,000 megawatts.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION CONFERENCE HELD WITH USSR

AU311515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Text] PAP--On 28 January a conference was held in Skierniewice to discuss Polish-Soviet agricultural cooperation. The conference was attended by about 150 representatives of agricultural institutes and higher schools and economic functionaries.

The conference stressed that Polish-Soviet agricultural cooperation is comprehensive and includes collaboration of scientific research centers, the trade of seeds and sowing materials, assistance of field work mechanization, cadre training and so on. An ever increasing feature of the scientific-technical cooperation is the efforts to comprehensively tackle the problems that help bring science closer in line with practice. Polish and Soviet institutes cooperate in solving a larger number of problems. The coordination of jointly chosen research topics makes it possible to achieve scientific goals more repidly and at less cost.

The ever increasing Polish-Soviet agricultural cooperation is exemplified by the construction and comprehensive outfitting by the Soviet side of two Polish model state farms of 20,000 hectares each and by the cultivation by Polish specialists of 200 hectares of "friendship orchards" in the Ukraine and Belorussia.

The trade of seeds and sowing materials is also advantageous. Among other things, seeking to develop our own fodder base, in 1978 we imported from the Soviet Union 12,000 tons of corn seeds and 400 tons of sunflower seeds. Our export to the Soviet Union includes clover seeds, sugar beet seeds and vegetable seeds.

In 1978 our agriculture received over 10,000 Soviet tractors, including high-power tractors. We also import Soviet silaging combines, manure spreaders and corn and sugar beet combines. Aside from machines, the import of complete installations, including greenhouses, is also valuable. The Soviet Union trains the personnel for handling such installations.

The conference noted that in all those sectors there are further opportunities for intensifying the cooperation, which is important for the development of agriculture in the two countries.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON EXPULSION OF SWEDISH CITIZEN

AU0111849 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[PAP report and ZYCIE WARSZAWY editorial commentary: "Expulsion of Swedish Citizen From Poland for Attempted Smuggling"]

[Text] Swedish citizen Bjorn Gunnar Laquist was expelled from Poland on 29 January.

Laquist was arrested on a smuggling charge last December during a customs control check.

As a result of investigations it was ascertained that, on instructions from other Swedish citizens, Laquist had attempted to smuggle into Poland an electric printing duplicator and its accessories, including ink and stencils.

He had received suitable remuneration for his services and had been asked to maintain total secrecy when fulfilling his commitment.

Following Laquist's detailed explanations of the circumstances of the "mission" entrusted to him, it was decided to punish him for violating customs regulations.

The Customs Office ordered the payment of a fine.

Perhaps it is worth providing additional explanations and comments in connection with the aforegoing PAP communique, all the more so since, (aided by the Swedish mass media), Mr Bjorn Gunnar Laquist will certainly don--as soon as he lands in his native country--the mantle of a martyr persecuted by the communist authorities from neighboring Poland.

The "wares" smuggled by him--the aforementioned printing duplicator together with all the necessary accessories--were destined, as that young printer and commission agent of a printing firm near Stockholm was perfectly aware, for the specific centers in our country that busy themselves with specific antistate and anti-Polish activities. Besides, the delivery of that printing duplicator was not the only task in Laquist's program for his first trip to Poland. He carried the Swedish book "Military Espionage and Secrets" for bedtime reading because he probably had wanted to glean the book for comprehensive instructions for the road and to gain the necessary information.

Of course, the book is no proof of that because it is possible that young Swedish tourists regard espionage manuals as common crime thrillers to pass the time. However, it is worth recalling that the Swedish authorities are less tolerant with the tourist equipment owned by the Polish tourists visiting Sweden. [paragraph continues]

It was enough for some of them to possess old, run-of-the-mill maps that you can buy at any newsstand or bookshop, and the Swedish press and television immediately unleashed an anti-Polish campaign. The Swedish authorities were unable to give the several Polish tourists any specific evidence of why they had been charged with espionage, which was a figment of their imagination. However, the Swedish security services' loss of face was immediately put behind the smokescreen of a campaign of accusations against Poland.

Such activity elicits indignation and concern and we have often said so. The spying mania unleashed in Sweden may exert a negative influence on Polish-Swedish tourist traffic. It is common knowledge that some centers that view the rapid development of that traffic with a jaundiced eye want to worsen the mutual atmosphere and want to exploit contacts between individuals for their own purposes. Nor is the spying psychosis, which was held sway for a few months now, favorable to the cause of strengthening Polish-Swedish relations.

One more observation. The abolition of visas and the considerable increase in the Polish-Swedish tourist traffic are the two countries' specific contribution to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act and its idea of cooperation among states with different social systems. No one can have any illusions that the mass tourist movement may--aside from the undoubtedly preponderant advantages for the development of Polish-Swedish relations--create marginal phenomena that add to the difficulties of the public order bodies on both sides. However, it is important to show good will in evaluating such phenomena, not to falsify and bend the facts to one's own premeditated political purposes and, finally, to be able to tell the aforementioned peripheral phenomena from genuine threats.

Laquist had merely to pay a fine and could leave our country, although his unfortunate adventure--which had nothing to do with tourism--could have been treated in a more severe manner. But we take the view that being able to maintain prudence and moderation and to demonstrate good will is the best way to solve the misunderstanding caused by the mass tourist traffic.

GIEREK VISITS PLOCK PETROCHEMICAL WORKS

LD310012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, received today a delegation of the Mazowsze refining and petrochemical works in Plock. The delegation has reported the commissioning of the Petrol Pyrolisis plant which forms the basic element of the Olefiny-2 complex. Representatives of the workforce told the first secretary of the party Central Committee about the achievements and problems of the works, which are already 20 years old. Rapid extraction of high quality products is possible due to the efforts of the whole workforce. The full use of the Olefiny-2 complex will increase threefold the potential of the national raw materials' base essential to the production of plastics and it will make it possible to become independent of costly imports.

Edward Gierek conveyed to the delegation thanks for the effective work and greetings to the workforce of the Mazowsze refining and petrochemical works.

LAST SEJM PLENARY SESSION OF CURRENT TERM HELD

Gierek, Jablonski Attend

LD311612 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Today the Sejm is meeting in the last plenary session of the current term. Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski took seats on the Council of State benches, and the government benches are occupied by members of the Cabinet led by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The session was opened exactly at 1000 by Deputy Speaker of the Sejm Andrzej Werblan.

[Begin Werblan recording] May it please the house, I declare the session opened. I call upon deputies Bronislawa Grochowska and Mieczyslaw Tarnawa to be secretaries.

I consider the protocol from the 27th meeting of the Sejm approved, as there are no reservations. The agenda of today's session, approved by the Sejm Presidium, has been delivered to citizen deputies.

A motion by the president of the Council of Ministers concerning change in the composition of the Council of Ministers has been put before the Sejm Presidium. In view of the above, the Sejm Presidium, after contacting the convent of seniors, is proposing to supplement the agenda of the session presented to citizen deputies by adding a new point, the fifth one, which reads as follows:

Change in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

At the same time, the next point on the agenda will be numbered six.

Do any citizen deputies wish to speak on the agenda? No one replies. Therefore, I consider the agenda presented by the Sejm Presidium approved. Hence, we are beginning with the first point on the agenda: The report by the Commission for Administration, Regional Economy and Environment Protection, and by the Legislative Commission on Deputies' Bill Amending the Administrative Procedures Code Act. I call upon Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki, the commission's reporter, to take the floor. [end recording]

Deputy Zawadzki concentrated in his speech on results of broad social consultations on the proposed amendment bill, and stressed, among other things, the importance of introducing court control on legality of administrative decisions in individual cases. We may believe, said the deputy reporter, that the preventive action of a number of new guarantees, introduced by the bill will reduce the signs of bureaucracy and office toil. Wider introduction of the principle of dual-instance in administrative procedures will also serve more effective claims for civic rights. The amendment of the Procedures Code Act is of essential significance in strengthening law and order and the development of socialist democracy.

On behalf of the PZPR Deputies' Club, Deputy Adam Lopatka took the floor. He stressed that the deputies' amendment bill of the Procedures Code Act is a sign in the realization of the policy of strengthening the state and the development of socialist democracy. The amendment aims to adapt the decisions of the Procedures Code Act to present situation and today's democratic aspirations of our people. The greatest significance from the point of view of effectiveness and legality in the operation of administration, and for consolidating relations between an office and a citizen, will be those new facets of the code which concern taking decisions of an administrative organ to administrative court due to their illegality.

Deputy Adam Lopatka said that members of the PZPR Club will vote for the amendment bill. Full support for the amendment was expressed by Deputy Adam Lopatka on behalf of the PZPR Club, Deputy Edward Duda on behalf of the SZL Club and Deputy Maria Budzanowska for the SD club.

Deputies taking part in the discussion have been stressing that the amendment is the continuation of reforms carried out in the seventies which are shaping modern administration.

The basic ideas of the amendment derive from the consistent desire to base the activity of the state on the strong foundation of law. The bill of the Procedures Code Act describes transformations taking place in the process of improving the system of managing the state, the consolidation of civic rights and molding citizen duties in accordance with national interests.

PAP on Session

LD312332 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic went into its last session in the current term of office today.

The Sejm adopted:

A law on the chief administrative court and on changing the code of administrative procedures;

A law on environment protection and shaping;

A bill on amending the law on Polish Prosecutor's Offices.

The Sejm ended its legislative activity in the current term of office by adopting a law on the Polish Emblem, national colours and anthem.

The Sejm recalled Jerzy Olszewski from the post of minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

The bill amending the Code of Administrative Procedures was presented to the Sejm by Sylwester Zawadzki (PUWP), who stressed that the changes are very important for strengthening the rule of law and for socialist democratic [word indistinct].

The MPS taking the floor in the discussion of the [words indistinct] it is first of all a continuation of the reforms the [word indistinct] shaping modern administration. The basic ideas for modernization stem from a consistent striving to base state activity on a strong legal foundation. The administrative procedure reflect the changes going on in the process of proving the system of state administration [word indistinct] civil rights and shaping the citizens' duties to answer all-national interests.

The law on environment protection and shaping unifies legal foundations for activities in the field of environment protection and shaping, subordinating them [word indistinct] uniform state policy. The law will make possible more effective activities aiming at coordinating the needs of industry and agriculture. The principles of natural environment protection contained in the law supported by a responsible everyday attitude of the population and a full carrying out of executive decisions by conservation services should bring a halt to the further degradation of the natural environment and lead to a gradual improvement of its condition.

The bill amending the law on the Polish Prosecutor's Offices was introduced into the Sejm on the initiative of the Council of State. The changes envisaged by the law are a consequence of the amendments to the Administrative Code, adopted today, and also contain a number of other decisions, especially those which strengthen the population's control over respect for the law.

The aim of the law on the Polish emblem, national colours and anthem is to guarantee special protection and respect for these symbols.

Under a successive item on the agenda Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz moved to recall Jerzy Olszewski from the post of minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, in connection with the latter's request, motivated by worsening health. Piotr Jaroszewicz said that the candidate for the post will be nominated at a later date. Ryszard Karski will continue as acting minister. The Sejm recalled Jerzy Olszewski from his post.

NUMERICAL BREAKDOWN OF PZPR MEMBERSHIP REPORTED

AU311509 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Text] PAP--Let us recall that at the end of 1975 the party numbered some 2.4 million members and candidates, 41.8 percent of whom were workers. Now the party numbers over 3 million members and candidates affiliated with 27,000 branch party organizations and 75,000 basic party organizations, workers accounting for over 46 percent. Between the seventh and eighth party congresses the party will have increased its ranks by over 600,000 comrades. At the same time, the worker backbone has been strengthened.

The consistent improvements in the party's class composition have been caused by a continuous phenomenon: The increase in the ratio of the workers and peasants among the new admissions to the party. In the period between the congresses workers have accounted for 60 percent of all the people admitted to the party. The share of workers in the party organizations in all sectors of the national economy has increased. The basic party organizations in industry, transportation, communications, construction, trade, services, public facilities and housing administration have the largest ratio of workers. In industry workers account for over 71 percent of all party members and candidates.

At present about 286,000 farmers are active in party ranks and about 780,000 comrades are affiliated with over 39,000 basic party organizations in rural areas. Farmers account for almost 36 percent and workers for about 35 percent of all members of party organizations in rural areas. The party has also increased its ranks among white-collar workers, especially in the units that have close contacts with the people and exercising educational functions, in the sector of management, in science and culture and in the health service. Altogether about 1 million white-collar workers belong to the PZPR.

In the past few years the average age of party members has gone down. Over 50 percent of all party members and candidates are 40 or less. Young people account for two-thirds of new admissions to the PZPR.

WARSAW MEETING OF YOUTH MOVEMENT LEADING AKTIVS HELD

Officials Attend Meeting

ID292227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID

[Excerpt] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today met in Warsaw the leadership of the youth movement--the Executive Committee of the Main Council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, the members of the leaderships of the main boards of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and of the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the headquarters of the Polish Scouting Union --to discuss the most valuable results of the civic activity of Polish young people in the period of preparation for the eighth congress and the most important proposals in the discussion by young Poles of the guidelines for the eighth congress.

Taking part in the meeting were Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Andrzej Werblan and Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee. Also present was Jerzy Kuberski, the director of the Social Organizations, Sport and Tourism Department of the PZPR Central Committee. Those taking part in the meeting informed Edward Gierek about the most important achievements of young people in the months preceding the party congress. The most vital problems affecting young people, and the suggestions and proposals gathered against this background in the general debate of the guidelines for the eighth party congress, were also presented.

The discussion on the directions of socioeconomic development laid down in the guidelines, it was stated, contained full approval for the party's strategy and policy, taking into account the most vital problems of the young generation. A lively debate was accompanied and is being accompanied by intensified social and production activity by young people. This is evident in the youth brigades competing for the title of "Eighth Congress Brigade" and individual competition for the title of "Frontranker in the Congress Cause." In all walks of life young people want to welcome the eighth congress with the best possible results in education, social work and congress activity.

Gierek Address

AU311507 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Speaking at a 29 January Warsaw meeting on the premises of the PZPR Central Committee with the leading aktivs of the Polish Youth Movement to discuss the creative participation of the socialist youth unions in the nationwide precongress debates, Edward Gierek stressed the importance of the debates and the extensive and active participation in them by all communities, including the youth generation. He also stressed the views and proposals submitted during the debates with regard to the country's further development of the eighties and to improving many sectors of our socioeconomic life. The young people, he said, have put forward many specific proposals, which will be used by the party congress and by the party itself in its long-term activities.

We will go the eighth congress with draft tasks for the future and with concepts for the country's further development under the domestic and external conditions that are different from the conditions at the beginning of the seventies. We discuss the issue at great length in the congress directives, stressing that the main tasks of the strategy for the next few years are efforts aimed at solving communal and social problems--that is, the problems concerning better living standards. We will pay particular attention to providing assistance for the families, care for mothers and children, developing housing construction, and improving people's health and better market supplies.

How is it possible to implement all those goals? The primary task, Edward Gierek stressed, is to fully exploit the potential we achieved in the seventies and to use all the hidden resources in industry, agriculture, science and other sectors.

We must follow the road of radical improvements in the effectiveness of economic management, reliable performance and better organization and management of industrial and economic processes. We must use all our resources to attain those goals.

As you can see, the young generation's chief task is to optimally use our achievements in the country's development, Edward Gierek said. The construction of a developed socialist society is a historic task of the young people of today. To do that the youth movement will have to launch new initiatives, to show resolution in action and to fully mobilize the young generation for creatively boosting the potential already there. That is why we can call the next 5-year period a "period of young people," meaning that young people will assume increased tasks and duties.

You should follow the example of the generations that fought for People's Poland and then helped build it. You should be their worthy successors.

Referring to the statements made from the floor, Edward Gierek stressed the enormous achievements of the youth movement in the seventies and its militancy in implementing the party program and popularizing among young people the achievements of the 35 years of People's Poland. He pointed to the importance of ideological work, to the role of upbringing in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and to the continuous validity of the seventh plenum resolutions dedicated to young people.

I am convinced, Edward Gierek said in conclusion, that the eighth party congress resolutions will point out for the Socialist Youth Union and for all young Poles the direction of their further activity, the development of their initiatives and the intensification of their ideological and patriotic attitudes.

DOMESTIC MARKET COMMITTEE CRITICIZES FARM SERVICES

AU301157 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 80 p 8 AU

[Text] PAP--The Presidium of the Domestic Market Committee of the Council of Ministers held a session chaired by Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka on 24 January. The session evaluated the implementation of the plan for services for the population in 1979 and adopted measures to insure the implementation of planned service tasks in 1980.

The session noted that despite a considerable increase in the value of services for the population in 1979 compared with 1980, some departments and cooperative unions had failed to fulfill the planned tasks.

The central union of agricultural circles, which is responsible for organizing production services for individual farmers, and the units run by the central union of labor cooperatives, which provides the so-called daily services, were guilty of the largest service backlogs.

Criticizing such a state of affairs, the committee presidium stressed the need for intensifying service activity this year. The 1980 service plan provides for an 8.5 percent increase in the services for the population compared with 1979. The careful administration of the resources provided for the implementation of planned services is a condition for success in this regard.

The committee presidium appealed to all the units that supervise and coordinate services and to executive units to intensify their performance so that the population can speak of improvements even this year.

GIEREK RECEIVES POLITICAL, STATE ACTIVIST CHAJN

LD012124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Leon Chajn, the meritorious political and state activist and conveyed to him best wishes on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Edward Gierek pointed out the services Leon Chajn has rendered in the building of Poland's (?national unity) and the development of the Democratic Party in the creation and consolidation of the people's state.

GRUDZIEN, OTHERS ATTEND KATOWICE CEREMONY FOR TRADE EMPLOYEES

LD302142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Frontranking representatives of the staffs of state and cooperative trade enterprises from throughout Poland today met in Katowice at a central ceremony to mark Trade Employees Day.

Taking part in the ceremony were: Zdzislaw Grudzien, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the voivodship party in Katowice; Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka; and Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Secretariat and director of the Light Industry, Trade and Public Consumption Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

Warm greetings and thanks for good work from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, from the party's Central Committee and from the leading authorities of the Political parties, the Council of Ministers and the Central Trades Union Council were conveyed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka to the trade employees.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH CP OFFICIAL VISITS--Carsten Thunborg, member of the Executive Committee of the Workers-Communist Party in Sweden, visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee on 14-20 January. He had talks with Waclav Piatkowski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department on the further development of cooperation between the two parties. In the PZPR Central Committee Institute for Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, C. Thunborg gave a lecture on the current problems of the Swedish workers movement. C. Thunberg also visited Wloclawek Voivodship, where he studied the activities of the voivodship party organization. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 80 p 1 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO BUCHAREST

Talks With Ceausescu Continue

AU011938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/2/1980--The talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, continued on February 1.

Attending the talks were Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; and Eugen Florescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 1 February carrries a report on the meeting, adding that "Vasile Sandru, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" also attended the talks.]

Participating were also V. F. Maltsev, member of the CC of the CPSU, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and V. I. Drozdenko, member of the CC of the CPSU, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

During the talks the sides further analysed current international political issues. In this context they exchanged views on the situation in Europe, the Middle East, South-East Asia and other parts of the world, just as on other issues of joint interest.

The ways conductive to lessening tension in international relations and to continuing the process of detente being examined, stress was laid on the particular importance of solving issues by political means, of promoting negotiations among the sides concerned. Special emphasis was placed on the need for adopting tangible disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place. It was assessed that sustained efforts were necessary for achieving a genuine security of the European Continent and throughout the world, for preparing the Madrid meeting, for continuing the policy of collaboration, grounded on trust among states, on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, non-recourse to use or threat of force, for ensuring all states participation in settling all the major issues of the present-day world in the interest of the general cause of peace.

Stressed was the ever more important role of the socialist countries, of the peoples, of all the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for ensuring peace and international security, for building a climate of confidence and collaboration among nations. [The Bucharest radio report adds: "After the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave a luncheon for Comrade Andrey Gromyko."]

End of Talks; Departure

AU021638 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minster of foreign affairs, ended today.

The talks were attended by comrades Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Eugen Florescu, candidate member of the party Central Committee and deputy section chief at the Central Committee; Vasile Sandru, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Comrades Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

During the talks, the two sides stressed the upward evolution of relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union. They also expressed their joint desire to develop--in the spirit of understandings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev--Romanian-Soviet cooperation at a political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other levels and cooperation in the international arena in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of socialism and peace. Discussing current aspects of international life, the two sides stressed the need to act toward stopping a further worsening of relations among states and toward resolving disputes only by political means and negotiations and to act in favor of adopting firm measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for promoting a policy of detente, peace and international cooperation.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left our country today at noon after a friendly visit at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic. Departing from Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by comrades Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Mario Groza and Constantin Dancea, deputy ministers of foreign affairs. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU312101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2025 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES), 31/1/1980--On January 31, V.V. Kuznetsov, first vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received Traian Dudas, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to the Soviet Union.

The Romanian ambassador conveyed on the occasion warmest greetings to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes of fresh successes to the peoples of the Soviet Union in building communism. The first vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conveyed wishes of fresh successes to the Central Committee of the RCP, to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the State Council and Government of Romania in implementing the resolutions of the Twelfth RCP Congress, on behalf of the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as well as on L.I. Brezhnev's own behalf.

Emphasis was placed on the special significance the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev have for the steadily upward course of the friendly and comradely cooperative relations established between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, between the peoples of the two countries; the mutual wish was also expressed to develop and deepen the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, to take further action for diversifying the bilateral collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes, for the benefit of the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples, of peace and socialism.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN-SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU311643 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On the 32d anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR a meeting devoted to that anniversary took place at the club of Bucharest's Grivita Rosie plant. Representatives of the Bucharest municipal Central Committee and of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR and a large number of the plant's working people participated in the meeting.

Remarking on the event being celebrated, the director of the Grivita Rosie chemical equipment plant pointed out the comprehensive links between Romania and the USSR, which are continuously developing in the spirit of traditional friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. In that respect he stressed the decisive role devolving on talks and meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for developing Romanian-Soviet relations to the mutual benefit of the two countries and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding in the world.

(Kulakov), counsellor of the USSR Embassy to Bucharest, also took the floor and emphasized the significance of the treaty signed 32 years ago between the USSR and Romania. He pointed to the good relations of friendship between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries.

SCINTEIA on Anniversary

AU031945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 3 Feb 80 AU

["Under the Token of Friendship and Cooperation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/2/1980--It will be 32 years on February 4 since the conclusion of the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union. Marking this event of great political significance, SCINTEIA newspaper stresses in an extensive article it publishes in its today's issue that the conclusion of this document represented the political and juridical consecration of a traditional friendship, deeply rooted in history in the struggle for attaining the ideals of freedom and progress of the advanced forces of the two peoples.

Under this treaty, which found a new, qualitatively superior expression--corresponding to the stage of the social evolution--in the new treaty concluded in 1970, the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration have witnessed steady development, following the community of social system, goals and aspirations.

As it is well known, in keeping with the consistent policy of developing the friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, the RCP, the Romanian state are highly appreciative of the multilateral relations with the Soviet Union. This orientation, which holds an important place in Socialist Romania's state policy, was powerfully reaffirmed in the RCP programme, in the documents of the congresses and of the national conferences, in numerous other party and state documents.

The relations of friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are a decisive factor for the continual development of the Romanian-Soviet relations, a role of great significance being played in this respect by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which opened fresh prospects to the friendly collaboration between the two countries and peoples, SCINTEIA further writes.

Of particular importance is in this (?respect) the declaration on the steady development of the collaboration and fraternal friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the Soviet Union, signed during the visit L.I. Brezhnev paid to Bucharest in 1976, document which outlined clearly the new principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance--which underlie the Romanian-Soviet cooperation. These principles are a solid base for the relations between the two countries representing the guarantee of their steady development.

It is a reason of satisfaction for both peoples that, by translating into life the understandings covenanted at top level, the Romanian-Soviet relations have witnesses an upward course, a widening and diversification on multiple planes--political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural--just as in the international life, in keeping with the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

The economic cooperation has powerfully developed the USSR being now the first among the economic partners of Socialist Romania. The dynamics of the Romanian-Soviet commercial exchanges is telling in this respect as their value increased over 10.5 times in the 1950-1980 period. Concomitantly with this growth of the commercial exchanges, qualitative changes have occurred in the structure of the (?bilateral trade). A telling example is the fact that the share of the machinery and equipment grew from 15 to 40 percent in the last two decades.

The Romanian-Soviet relations of economic collaboration have enriched and diversified [word indistinct] ten years through the development of superior forms of collaboration, of the cooperation and specialization of production. Thus, Romania participates in the development in the Soviet Union of units important for the iron output, just as in the building of the Ust-Ilim pulp combine, of the mining combine of Kiembai, the Orenburg combine for processing natural gases, with a view to increasing the long-term deliveries of such products to Romania. Likewise, the Soviet Union participates in the building of a caustic soda plant in Romania, the Soviet party being supplied with such products from the plant's production. Another example of the productive character of this cooperation is the joint building of the Stinca-Costesti hydrotechnical complex on the Prut.

Of essential significance in stimulating the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation is the method of coordinating the economic and social development plans. To this end, the programme for developing the economic collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union until 1990 is under elaboration in keeping with the provisions of the declaration signed in Bucharest in November 1976, programme went to ensure a greater expansion of cooperation and specialization in production.

Certainly, the great potential of the Soviet Union and the high-rate development of the Romanian economy provide fresh possibilities of expanding and deepening the economic collaboration, the cooperation in production, this contributing to the consolidation of each national economy, to the rise in the welfare of the two countries' peoples.

Romania and the Soviet Union, SCINTEIA stresses, collaborate in the international life as well, acting for strengthening the forces of progress, for promoting the cause of European security, of peace and understanding throughout the world. In this connection the talks between Nicloae Ceausescu and the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR--when the international situation was reviewed--the communique on these talks point to the need for resolute action in order to prevent the worsening of the interstate relations in the interest of continuing the policy of detente grounded on the observance of the principles of states' sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

The peaceful, negotiated settlement of the litigious issues in conformity with the norms of the international relations, with the demands of strengthening peace and collaboration among peoples, is therefore imperative. Stress was also laid on the imperative of halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear in the first place. The two countries expressed their determination to further act for strengthening the process of detente, consolidating peace, for developing collaboration in Europe and in the world. Emphasis was placed in this context on the importance of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting which is called to give a fresh impulse to the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and to contribute to the adoption of efficient disengagement and disarmament measures.

Reaffirming its satisfaction at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Soviet relations, the Romanian people expresses its conviction that this collaboration will witness steady development, making a valuable contribution to strengthening the solidarity and unity of the socialist countries, to asserting the noble goals of peace, collaboration and all nations' progress, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

CAZACU HOLDS TALKS WITH SWEDISH CP OFFICIALS

AU021906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/2/1980--On February 2, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden, led by Bo Hammar, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of that party, who are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Opinions and information was exchanged on the occasion regarding the activity of the two parties as well as some international questions.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

TRADE OFFICIAL HAS COOPERATION TALKS IN FINLAND

AU302110 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] During his visit to Finland, Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, had talks with the ministers of trade, finance and planning and with other officials of the host country.

The two sides examined the stage of bilateral economic relations and measures designed to give an impetus to implementation of the protocol provisions of the second session of the joint government commission for economic cooperation.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SRV SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU301602 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of goods and on payments between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SRV for 1980 was signed in Bucharest today. The document envisages the further increase in mutual deliveries of goods between the two countries.

TREATMENT, MEDICAL REHABILITATION OF TITO CONTINUE

LD011312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

["Announcement on President Tito's State of Health"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana--The treatment of President Josip Broz Tito, together with the necessary medical rehabilitation, continues.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

3 Feb Doctors' Statement

LD031116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, feels well. Treatment and the necessary medical rehabilitation are continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

TITO'S 'REHABILITATION' PROGRESSING FAVORABLY

LD011354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, February 1 (TANJUG)--The citizens of Yugoslavia are with open satisfaction expecting President Tito soon to leave the Ljubljana clinical centre and move to his residence at Brdo kod Kranja, since rehabilitation has taken a favourable and speedy course.

President Tito, 87, was operated on on January 20 when his left leg was amputated.

The Yugoslav president was moved to the Ljubljana clinical centre department for intensive care a few days ago. The Belgrade weekly NIN today carries the opinion of the Ljubljana clinical centre Director Franc Sifkovic who states that such treatment is not only a sign that there is no longer any reason for special precautionary measures, but also that the patient is in good spirits which enables normal treatment. This facilitates the task of the medical staff and enables Tito to follow to a greater extent the events in the country and worldwide, the reactions to his illness and also to resume a part of his regular duties.

The doctors consider that President Tito's wish and capability to occasionally rise from (?bed are of) vital medical importance for preventing possible post-operative complications. Such complications have been avoided primarily due to the exceptional will of President Tito who some papers worldwide call a "man of steel".

The situation in Yugoslavia during the president's illness was completely normal except for the understandable emotionality and concern of the Yugoslavs for his health. Yugoslavs, well-known for their sense of humour, are now retelling a joke about President Tito. Tito is reported to have said that he has "no intention of being a burden on the social insurance" and that he would like to leave hospital as soon as possible.

The optimism and determination of the people of Yugoslavia to build their own society is illustrated by numerous examples cited by foreign mass media. The UPI agency writes that while conducting a poll of Yugoslav citizens, a UPI reporter said: "Congratulations. Tito has stamina", to a Yugoslav air hostess to which the air hostess replied: "Tito does have stamina, and we have stamina, too".

In an article published recently, the Viennese KURIER recalls a poll last year in which over 84 percent of the young people of Yugoslavia replied that, if necessary, they would "be prepared at any moment to sacrifice even their lives for the freedom of the country".

MINIC URGES SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD012254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2055 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Subotica--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke this evening to the political aktiv of Subotica on current international relations and the present situation within the nonalined movement. Speaking about the latest worsening of the international situation, Minic said that many countries were following the development of international relations with grave concern. Two events, Minic said, are linked with this situation--NATO's decision to install medium-range missiles in Europe and the resulting intensified tension between the two great powers of the two blocs. The events in Afghanistan have emerged as a new phase in the strained relations between the United States and the USSR. These events have caused a sharp reaction and opposition in the world and in the United Nations.

Yugoslavia's attitude to these questions, Minic went on, is known. Instead of the dangerous arms race, negotiations should be started without delay on real disarmament. As regards Afghanistan, this nonalined country should continue to be nonalined and sovereign, a country whose territorial integrity should be respected. Foreign military forces should withdraw from it as soon as possible in the interest of world peace. We believe that a solution can be sought only on that basis. We believe that a solution and the renewal of detente cannot be achieved by the application of economic sanctions and of measures by one great power against the other, but only through the endeavors of the entire community to find a way for a peaceful settlement of the Afghan crisis and other hotbeds in southern Africa, the Middle East and other areas. At present the only force capable of doing this is the nonalined movement. The problem is to find the right way, to set in motion the relevant initiative and to channel the development of the international situation onto the course of the detente.

Speaking about our country's international position, Minic said that it was a good one and he went on to stress that many countries had demonstrated great interest in Yugoslavia and its position.

We reacted to the expressions of concern about the preservation of Yugoslavia's present status in the world with the well-known statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs by stressing that the unity of our nations and nationalities and their resolve to safeguard freedom, independence and free socialist development represented the most powerful guarantee of the defense of our country and of the achievements of our revolution. We do not allow bloc rivalry to be drawn into our country, Minic stressed.

Minic then spoke about the need for all communists and all the working people, each at his own place of work, to advocate in the most responsible manner the decisive implementation of the stabilization policy in resolving socioeconomic problems. At the same time, it is necessary that the further consolidation of our all-people's defense and social self-protection be continued. In all this, the LCY, the SAWPY and other organized socialist forces bear a special responsibility.

NONALINED DECLARATIONS AGAINST INTERVENTIONS PRAISED

AU022013 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] The regular meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Nonalined Countries at the United Nations was the most significant international event of the past week. In accordance with an already established democratic tradition, this meeting was attended by representatives of nearly all nonalined countries in addition to the permanent members of the bureau. The situation in Zimbabwe was the immediate reason for the meeting that, however, also accented the latest deterioriation of the international situation. The group of nonalined countries has prepared a draft declaration on noninterference and nonintervention with the provision that an ad hoc group should be formed to hold negotiations with all parties concerned in order to prepare the final text of this declaration which the UN General Assembly should adopt at its next session. The fact that this action of nonalined countries is needed is not confirmed only by the discussions about interventions at the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries but rather also by subsequent events, primarily those in Afghanistan. The voting on the case of Afghanistan in the UN General Assembly is not the broadest international condemnation of this intervention alone but rather also of any intervention either carried out on a global or on a regional scale and regardless of any pretexts used in this connection.

The world is confronted by the dangerous thesis that detente is based on bipolarity, but this bipolar concept in international relations has fallen into a crisis and thereby also caused a crisis in detente. The rivalry between the big powers--where one acts on the basis of its right to protect its vital interests and the other on the basis of its right to protect its own security while both of them reserve their right to determine themselves where and how they are threatened in this respect--has begun with the Afghanistan case to spread to new areas which up to now have not been included in the bloc divisions. If these pretexts were accepted and these interventions were passed over in silence or excused, no one could guarantee that the interventionist policy might not be carried over to the areas of the postwar bloc division. This would represent a further escalation of confrontation. It is therefore understandable why nonalined countries insist on a declaration that condemns all interventions no matter under what pretexts they may be undertaken. It is precisely the nonalined countries that have been made victims of bloc rivalries because they are in the frontline of the struggle for universal detente and for the widely accepted norms of international behavior on the basis of equality, respect, noninterference, nonintervention in relations between all countries, big and small, bloc affiliated or nonalined and independent. This action of the nonalined countries can provide the contemporary world with a way out of the crisis caused by bloc rivalry and by a detente that has been conceived in a narrow and obsolete way as a relaxation of tension that depends exclusively upon the will and arbitrary decisions of the big powers.

CULAFIC COMMENTS ON 'SPECULATIONS ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA'

AU281708 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 23 January]

[Excerpt] Speaking about the deteriorated international situation, Dobroslav Culafic pointed out: "In the context of the current intensification of negative trends in the international situation some bloc forces try in this game of theirs to exploit various speculations about Yugoslavia's future development, about our country's fate and future. [paragraph continues]

"Attempts to view Yugoslavia and its future through the prism of bloc interests and bloc calculations about the so-called disruption of the existing 'equilibrium of forces' are being revived. We must clearly separate those tendentious attempts from the enormous well-meaning interest and friendly sympathies shown in the world for the policy followed by our country and the LCY. We highly value that interest and those expressions of friendship.

"We must consider all the facts in all seriousness and we must analyze them in this manner and interpret them for all our working people and citizens. Our working people have politioally also very maturely reacted to the latest deterioration of the international situation. They are aware of the strength of our international position, whose real backbone is the internal stability of our society. They also know better than anyone else all our successes and results and all our shortcomings and unsolved problems. It is on the basis of their own experience that they have full confidence in the course taken by our society and in our society's ability to overcome difficulties and problems.... Just as we have done in the past, we will continue to safeguard our country's independence by consistently following the nonalined policy, which has been our lasting orientation for decades now. That policy is also the guarantee of our independence and security and of our free and autonomous internal development. It has made possible and continues to make possible further development of wide and fruitful cooperation with nearly all countries and progressive political forces in the world," Dobroslav Culafic said among other things.

ANDOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH FRG, EEC OFFICIALS

Meetings in Bonn

AU011657 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[B. Dikic report]

[Summary] Bonn, 30 January--"The elimination of the unbalanced proportions that burden and hamper the advancement of economic and financial cooperation between the European 'Nine' and Yugoslavia, including a wider opening of the FRG market--our chief trading partner in the EEC--is at the center of the talks conducted by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council. The talks are being held in Bonn today and tomorrow with ministers and other FRG officials as well as with leading representatives of the German economy."

Today, Andov had talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister and vice chancellor, and with the chief of the department for EEC cooperation in the Foreign Ministry. "The talks in Bonn are being conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding that strengthens expectations that the remaining points of dispute will be eliminated so that the final talks between the representatives of the EEC Commission and the Yugoslav Government may be held soon." A new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC will then be signed. The present talks in Bonn dwell on the fact that the FRG is the chief source of the Yugoslav deficit in the trade with the EEC.

Talks in Brussels

LD032246 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Yugoslav delegation led by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, returned to Belgrade from Brussels this evening. This is what Andov said about the talks which he held at EEC headquarters on the new economic agreement between Yugoslavia and the Nine: [Begin Andov recording] Our visit was devoted to the continuation of the official talks in Brussels with the delegation of the European Economic Community, and in our view we had very useful negotiations.

We continued to clarify the outstanding questions, and a significant rapprochement of attitudes has taken place in the sense that the delegation of the EEC has made significant efforts to meet our demands half-way, demands which were made on the basis of the draft theses which we submitted as far back as last July. Thus, in a nutshell we can say that on this occasion we can be staisfied with the results achieved in the negotiations. However, since this is an extensive business, a number of questions remain open, whose solution will be necessary if we are to avoid making the conclusion of the agreement difficult. Therefore, we presented our attitudes very clearly on these issues. We expect that in the next period a more efficient settlement of all open issues will be set in motion.

We also visited the FRG on this trip. There I had meetings with prominent statesmen of the FRG, and the talks with them showed that the FRG's high-ranking officials have a constructive attitude and are trying to see that certain demands are met halfway within the framework of the negotiations for the new agreement with the EEC, and their support certainly helps in speeding our negotiations. [end recording]

BORBA, VJESNIK LAUD ELECTION OF IRANIAN PRESIDENT BANI SADR

LD291446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1114 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 29 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA writes today that in the new office Iranian President Abolhassan Bani Sadr today will face difficult tasks imposed by the direction of the country's executive affairs. The daily considers, however, that Bani Sadr is the most interesting and most dynamic personage of the younger generation on the contemporary Iranian scene and that being such he will have both resolve and energy to respond to all challenges.

BORBA assesses that with the election of Bani Sadr Iran has got perhaps the most suitable personage for the post of the country's second man.

In an extensive article on the current situation in Iran, VJESNIK of Zagreb writes that Bani Sadr's victory at the elections has demonstrated that Iranians were rather fed up with political debates which made the impression of internal fight for dominance. By electing him, the daily adds, the Iranians "wanted to give confidence to a man who guarantees that the authentic aims of the Islamic revolution will overcome the particular post-revolutionary disturbance into which they pushed by various pressures". Referring to Bani Sadr's statements after the elections, VJESNIK also writes that "with his self-confidence the new president offers an opportunity to the Iranians to fight for and achieve those political visions by which they overthrew the shah's regime, broke with bloc restraints and set out along the road of active independence."

VISIT OF SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL CONTINUES

Meeting With Grlickov

LD010025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today held talks with Manuel Azcarate, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, who is in our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Manuel Azcarate conveyed warm greetings from Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, to President Tito and sincere wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.

During a friendly conversation, they carried out a thorough exchange of views on the situation and trends in the workers' movement in the world and on the activities of the LCY and the Spanish Communist Party in the international field.

They also discussed the topical international situation in the world which, it was assessed, has considerably deteriorated, thus bringing into question the present achievements and further development of detente in the world. The need for active engagement of all peace-loving and progressive forces for strengthening the policy of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation, with the purpose of solving problems which threaten peace and independence of peoples and countries, was emphasized.

The interlocutors noted with pleasure that the traditionally good relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Spanish Communist Party are successfully developing, which also positively reflects on the entire development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Spain.

The talks were also attended by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Talk With Dragosavac

LD010026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Manuel Azcarate, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, who is in our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. During a friendly conversation, they discussed the activity of the two parties in the domestic field. Dusan Dragosavac spoke about the activities and topical tasks of the LCY, especially about economic stabilization and the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility. Manuel Azcarate spoke about the present political situation in his country and about the activities of communists and other progressive forces in Spain for the further democratization of the Spanish society.

Departure From Belgrade

LD011112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 1 (TANJUG)--Manuel Azcarate, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, left here today after staying here on a two-day visit at the invitation of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. While in Yugoslavia, Azcarate had a talk with Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and was received by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

MARKOVIC, KURTOVIC HOLD TALKS WITH TUNISIAN OFFICIAL

AU311720 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] TANJUG--Yesterday, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, had talks with Sadok Mokaddem, president of the Tunisian National Assembly, who is visiting our country as Tunisian President Bourguiba's special envoy. "In a cordial and friendly talk the two presidents of the assemblies and others participating in the talks exchanged information about the development and functioning of the sociopolitical systems of the two countries and on topical questions of bilateral cooperation and international relations.

"It was noted with satisfaction that the friendly cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and Tunisia are marking an upward trend, both in economy and dulture, as well as within the parliamentary cooperation and joint activity in the nonalined movement."

In the talks it was stressed that presidents Tito and Bourguiba, who are linked by long and deep friendship, had made special contribution to those relations.

Dragoslav Markovic informed his guest about the topical questions of the country's economic development and the measures taken in the field of economic stabilizations.

The current international situation was assessed as very alarming and full agreement was expressed on the need to resolutely engage all international elements in halting the present negative tendencies. The nonalined countries must be particularly active and with their coordinated activity they must contribute to the creation of conditions for detente in the world. Yugoslavia and Tunisia will make their contribution in that respect.

Yesterday, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWFY Federal Conference, received Sadok Mokaddem and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. Sadok Mokaddem informed Todo Kurtovic that President Bourguiba had followed with great attention President Tito's illness.

Todo Kurtovic expressed thanks for the sincere and warm wishes for President Tito's speedy recovery. He also informed his opposite number about the current political situation in the country and about SAWPY activities on further developing and strengthening self-managing socialist relations and on implementing the nonalined foreign policy. The cooperation between the SAWFY and the Tunisian Destourian Party was discussed and the need was stressed to continue and to promote the relations between the two organizations. Todo Kurtovic invited a delegation of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party to visit Yugoslavia as a guest of the SAWFY Federal Conference, and the invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

GDR'S FLEGEL HOLDS TALKS WITH KOSOVO OFFICIALS

AU311326 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Pristina--Yesterday Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, received Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who has been visiting Kosovo since yesterday.

Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Dr Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador to Yugoslavia, were present at the reception.

It was pointed out at the reception that the economic cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY and, within this framework, the province of Kosovo is successfully developing and that both sides show their readiness to further expand and advance their cooperation on stable foundations.

Yesterday the GDR guests also visited the Kosovo combine in Obilici and the Trepca combine in Kosovska Mitrovica and discussed with representatives of these two largest working collectives of Kosovo their cooperation with the corresponding GDR enterprises.

Yesterday the delegations of the GDR Council of Ministers and the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held their final talks. The two delegations stressed their agreement on the need for joint efforts to insure the realization of the concluded agreement on cooperation between the Kosovo combine and its GDR partners in the field of the chemical industry as well as with regard to deliveries and maintenance of equipment for the open pit coalmines in Kosovo. An agreement was also reached on deliveries of zinc and semifinished zinc products to the GDR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD311748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held today in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Stevan Doronjski.

Within the framework of preparations for the coming Central Committee session the Presidium reviewed the basic material--"The Young Generation in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Managing Relations and the Task of the League of Communists." The introductory report was delivered by Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium also adopted the orientation program of work and ratified the draft program of work of the LCY Central Committee for 1980. Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium, gave an exposition of the work program.

The Presidium concluded that at the next session of the LCY Central Committee, which will be held on 20 February 1980 in Belgrade, a review should be made of topical questions of the young generation in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-managing relations and the tasks of the League of Communists; and that conclusions should be adopted in connection with the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee--"The League of Communists in the Present Stage of the Development of Society and on the Place and Tasks of the Municipal Organization of the League of Communists in the Political System of Socialist Self-Management." At the same session the Central Committee will also examine the program of work for 1980.

A number of other questions within the regular activity of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee were also examined at the session.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, ECONOMIC CHAMBER HOLD JOINT MEETING

LD312157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint meeting was held today in the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber between representatives of the Federal Executive Council and the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber. In addition to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber, the meeting was also attended by Zvone Dragan and Gojko Ubiparip, vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council; Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Imer Pulja, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs; Spasoje Medenica, general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; Dr Dragutin Grubkovic, federal adviser, and others. The representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber included vice presidents Dmitar Bojkovski, Patko Svilar and Rade Todovic and General Secretary Stevan Susa.

They exchanged views on the program of activity and measures of the Federal Executive Council and the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber to implement the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the resolution on the economic and social policy of Yugoslavia in 1980, as well as on activities connected with preparations for the adoption of a new medium-term plan.

It was emphasized that the present cooperation between the Federal Executive Council, federal organs, the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber and general associations is continuous and that it has produced positive results.

At the same time it was also emphasized that greater cooperation is needed, especially as regards preparation of certain measures and documents. It was also noted that greater organization and intensity of cooperation is needed between these organs on essential and priority questions of common interest.

In particular, they discussed the organization and activity of joint business representations and sections for the promotion of economic cooperation with individual countries and regions, especially in view of the position of associated labor in the new economic system. Sections must become meeting places for associated labor where agreements are worked out regarding the organization of joint appearance on foreign markets.

The meeting discussed setting up communities for mutual planning and business cooperation and their role in connection with implementing solutions pertaining to the system and with the adoption of the new medium-term plan.

It was agreed that several questions of wider interest should be jointly prepared and considered. Apart from individual programs, a joint program of activity of the Federal Executive Council, federal organs, the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber and general associations should also be determined.

DOLANC ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU311707 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 28 January--Under the auspices of the Edvard Kardelj Yugoslav Center for the Theory and Practice of Self-Management, a 2-day scientific conference began in Ljubljana today devoted to theoretical and methodological aspects of research on development of the socialist self-managing society. The conference was opened by Todo Kurtovic, president of the council preparing this first interdisciplinary scientific gathering in the country and was attended, in addition to a large number of scientific workers from all over Yugoslavia, by Franc Popit, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, Milan Kucan, Mitja Ribicic, Dr Anton Vratusa, Vida Tomsic and other distinguished Yugoslav sociopolitical and public workers.

Greeting those attending the conference, Todo Kurtovic stressed that the Edvard Kardelj Yugoslav Center for the Theory and Practice of Self-Management rallies creators from the whole country and by its activities significantly contributes to the deepening of a democratic dialog, the strengthening of democracy and the affirmation of our experience in the world.

Peter Tos, director of the center, reminded the scientific workers and guests that preparations for the first such scientific conference in Yugoslavia lasted more than a year and that scientists from all over the country took an active part in them.

In an extensive opening speech, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out that the results of scientific creativity cannot be separated from the life and work of the social community and from its needs, interests and aims.

One of the Factors of Society

He pointed out that in our society--considering the foundations and conditions under which it is developing and the social relations it is building--the results of scientific creativity cannot be separated from the life and practice of the social community and its needs, interests and aims. Therefore, the creative forces of our society must increasingly be essential to the struggle for further progressive development on the foundations of socialism and self-management, and they must be equal, creative subjects who in daily life open up prospects, point out long-term development aims, forge the ways and directions of our construction and perceive daily social practice, thus assuming tangible responsibility for everything they do. It is only in that respect that science can be and must be regarded as a tool and a means of the entire society in the struggle for its socialist managing development.

Dolanc paid special attention to the question of the necessity to study the international dimensions of the self-managing proces , which is to say to examine all the self-managing forms--both elementary and de oped ones, in the Western countries and the socialist developing countries--that express the growing awareness of mankind that production relations, its strivings and demands for an affirmation of personality in freedom and democracy, are in essence strivings for self-management.

MACEDONIA PREPARES ANNUAL DEFENSE, PROTECTION EXERCISE

AU3021142 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 22 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[S. S. article: "Actions: 'All in Defense and Protection' for the Second Time"]

[Summary] "The traditional mass mobilization and training action 'All in Defense and Protection' "will be held in Macedonia this year most probably on 11 and 12 October. Preparations for the action are already in progress and were discussed at the recent session of the Commission for All-People's Defense, Security and Social Self-Protection of the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference, which initiated the first such action last year. The action is designed to be a permanent form of activity of the SAWP in the country's defense and protection.

The action will be carried out in the entire territory of the republic and "its main emphasis will be on the basic cells of the defense and protection system," that is, local communities, organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical and social organizations, associations of citizens and residential street and other self-managing organizations and communities. The plans for actions of the basic cells of the defense and protection system must be prepared with consideration for possible demands placed on them in various situations, such as natural disasters, industrial accidents, "direct military threats and wars including air attacks, contamination of environment, hostile phenomena and propaganda, diversions and sabotage, work under conditions of a temporary occupation of territory, organization of unarmed and armed forms of resistance; and various occurrances that significantly disrupt the normal life and work of the working people and citizens and the functioning of the sociopolitical system." Special staffs for the action "All in Defense and Protection" will be formed in all appropriate communities and organizations and the staffs will precisely determine their tasks and obligations within the defense and protection system in their respective areas or communities.

CROATIA REORGANIZES REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

AU311650 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 80 p 8 AU

[D.B. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 29 January--Today the Croatian Republic Executive Council reported to the delegates of all three chambers of the Croatian Assembly on its work during the last 18 months.

At a joint session of all three chambers the delegates unanimously adopted the decision introducing the new organization of the Republican Executive Council. Fourteen republican committees with a collegial form of leadership have been formed to replace the present 15 republican organs of administration with separate forms of leadership (13 secretariats and two administrations). The delegates elected as members of the committees are delegates from various sections of associated labor that are specifically interested in the individual departments. The changes emphasize, formally and in other ways, the further growth of the individual and collective social responsibility of the members of the entire personnel of the Republican Executive Council for development of the self-managing system, for relations in the federation and among the republics as well as for the performance of all other executive functions determined by the Constitution and special regulations.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY APPOINTS NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICIALS

AU311651 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[E.K. and T.B. report]

[Excerpt] At the proposal of Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly today relieved several present republican secretaries of their posts, appointed presidents of the republican councils and three new members of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, in accordance with the new organization of the republican administration.

Prof Ivan Lalic, president of the Council for Relations with the Religious Communities of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Jovo Galic, republican secretary for finance, and Nikola Ban, president of the Republican Council for Information of the Executive Council, were elected new members of the Executive Council.

Emilijo Vlacic, heretofore republican secretary for finance, was appointed president of the republican Council for Relations with Foreign Countries, while Danijel Rezek, heretofore republican secretary for water resources, was appointed president of the republican Council for Building, Housing and Communal Affairs and for Protection of Human Environment.

KOSOVO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS COLLECTIVE WORK TASKS

AU310827 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 28 January--"The League of Communists of Kosovo, the workers class, the working people and citizens, the sociopolitical organizations and all peoples and nationalities in the province have unanimously supported and accepted Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility and on the principle of a 1-year term of office of president, or rather chairman, and expressed their full readiness and determination to creatively implement this initiative. [paragraph continues]

"This statement was made at today's session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo (Mahmut Bakali presided). Today's session adopted a program of ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work, responsibility and the further democratization of the sociopolitical relations."

Sinan Sahiti, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, made an introductory speech. He said that Comrade Tito's initiative was adopted in Kosovo as a request for a deeper democratization of political relations and for a more rapid and complete realization of the inalienable rights of the workers class and the working people and citizens in the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management.

Sahiti further said that "collective work and decisionmaking will become the prevailing practice to the extent in which the organizations and the leaderships of the League of Communists organize their manner of the ideopolitical activity as the leading, ideopolitical force in the political system of socialist self-management in accordance with the role of the League of Communists laid down at the 11th LCY Congress."

Speaking about the past experiences in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative in the Kosovo sociopolitical organizations, Sinan Sahiti said that the organs of the sociopolitical organizations at the provincial and communal level had adopted programs of their concrete tasks in the middle of last year. Most of the communal trade union organs, the communal conferences of the Socialist Youth Federation and some communal SAWP conferences have already changed over to collective work and elected chairmen with a 1-year term of office. Other provincial and communal organs will do this at the end of March and the beginning of April this year.

At the session it was stressed that in changing over to collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility special attention must be paid to the composition of the collective organs so that every individual in these organs will be able to perform the most responsible functions in these organs and organizations.

The provincial committee adopted a program of the League of Communists of Kosovo which determines the tasks in promoting collective work and responsibility and on introducing a 1-year term of office for the chairman in the communal conferences and in the communal committees of the League of Communists and a 2-year term of office for the secretary of the communal committee. This program must be completed by end of June this year.

Several members of the provincial committee participated in the discussion.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ASSEMBLY RELIEVES TWO MEMBERS

ID010032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--At the joint session of all chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Jure Kerosevic was relieved of his function as member of the Council of the Republic due to his election as a member of the Council of the Federation. Salim Ceric was also relieved of his function as member of the Council of the Republic at his own request.

KARDELJ MEMOIRS ON MEETING STALIN REPORTED

LD282220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 28 (TANJUG)--From the very beginning, Yugoslavia was against the idea expressed in a speech of Georgi Dimitrov on the joining of new socialist states--Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia--into a united, independent socialist federation, writes the prominent Yugoslav politician Edvard Kardelj--who died last year--in his memoirs just published in Yugoslavia.

"We were sure that such a federation would soon become a source of internal disputes and conflicts and that it could not last long," writes Kardelj. In the Yugoslav view, a proposal of this kind was "a veritable red rag to Stalin" because it was "precisely emancipation of the new socialist countries that he feared most".

Stalin's reaction was swift and violent. First he sharply denounced Dimitrov, and then he called a joint meeting of the delegations of the politbureaus of the communist parties of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia headed by their respective general secretaries.

"Tito sensed that Stalin intended to make something more of that meeting, not just criticize Dimitrov's proposal," writes Kardelj.

Consequently, Tito refused to go to Moscow, and the politbureau of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia appointed Kardelj as head of the Yugoslav delegation made up of Bakaric, Djilas and Vlado Popovic.

The Bulgarian side was represented by Dimitrov, Kilarov, Traycho Kostov and others.

"Stalin assailed Dimitrov with a violence I could not imagine," recalls Kardelj. He described Dimitrov's proposal as "nonsense" and said that it was "simply ridiculous how could such an old communist arrive at such an idea".

At that meeting, held in February 1948, Stalin called Dimitrov's proposal unprincipled and non-Marxist because, he said, "no broad federations can be created without the Soviet Union," writes Kardelj in his memoirs.

"If federations are ever created, and in my opinion they will be, then we shall join the Russian federation with Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the Ukraine with Romania and Hungary, Belorussia with Czechoslovakia and Poland or something similar," said Stalin on this occasion.

"Even today," notes Kardelj, "it is not clear to me whether he was in earnest or was he just ironical. He also reproached Dimitrov for having failed to consult with anybody or ask anybody's opinion on a question of such importance".

Coming to "the most embarrassing part of the conversation", Kardelj says that Dimitrov, "no matter how courageous a man in revolutionary struggles, looked like a pupil in front of the teacher before Stalin. [sentence as received]

Following what amounted to a real self-criticism on the part of Dimitrov, Stalin opened a new subject. "Yes, we shall be creating federations, but not of the kind you imagine, Comrade Dimitrov, but different, and the first we shall create, and this as soon as possible, will be a Bulgarian-Yugoslav federation. What do you think of that?" Stalin asked the Yugoslavs.

To all of us Yugoslavs, writes Kardelj, Stalin's proposal came as if out of the blue. There had been no previous indications about a proposal of this kind...

"I took in breath in order to find the right answer at such a short notice," writes Kardelj. He points out that the Yugoslavs were not at all interested in such a federation, and says: "We felt as if Stalin wanted to plant a kind of Trojan horse amongst us, which would mean an end to the independence of socialist, people's (?self-) liberation Yugoslavia."

That was why already the first reply of Kardelj was negative.

Memoirs on Balkan Federation

LD301336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 30 (TANJUG)--The late Edvard Kardelj, President Tito's closest associate, was categorically against the creation of a Yugoslav-Bulgarian federation in 1948, considering it Stalin's design to undermine the position of Yugoslavia as "the sole autonomous and independent socialist country in Europe."

Edvard Kardelj, who died last year, writes this in his recently published memoirs which are in the focus of attention of the Yugoslav press and public, in general.

Kardelj, who in February 1948 participated in Moscow in the talks with Stalin and then Bulgarian leader Dimitrov, opposed the creation of a two-member federation and insisted that only a seven-member federation, a federation of the six Yugoslav nations and the Bulgarian nation, was possible.

In his memoirs, Kardelj discloses that Milovan Djilas, who also took part in the Moscow talks as a then Yugoslav official, believed that following Stalin's insistence Yugoslavia would have very shortly to enter the new federation.

Kardelj's reply to Djilas was that Yugoslavia would not do so "and especially not now," (?after) Stalin's insistence. "It was clear to me," Kardelj writes, "that Stalin believed he had a firm hold over Bulgaria and could push it, with its then dogmatic team, into a federation with Yugoslavia and in this way undermine the foundations of the only autonomous and independent socialist country in Europe."

Kardelj writes that those were the very days of preparations for the year of the Cominform and "lining of all guns--foreign policy, political and economic--against us."

In the memoirs, Kardelj writes that, in criticizing Yugoslavia in those days, Stalin insisted that he had agreed with Churchill on the Western countries' influence in the constitution of internal relations and the international position of the Balkan states.

Kardelj writes that Stalin claimed he had agreed with Churchill on a fifty-fifty influence in the case of Yugoslavia.

"I was on the verge of saying (to Stalin) that the Yugoslav nations will not allow anyone any division of influence of their internal and foreign policy but will, instead, alone decide about themselves," Kardelj writes.

In the memoirs, Kardelj recalls that only a month later there followed the letters with sharp criticism of Tito and the Yugoslav leadership and its overall policy.

"Everything ended in a total discrepancy between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia both at the level of inter-state and also inter-party and ideological relations," Kardelj writes in his reminiscences of the period of the Cominform resolution against Yugoslavia.

Stalin's 'Power Craving'

LD312207 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG)--Stalin used every means to turn the socialist countries into obedient tools of his policy after the war, writes the Yugoslav statesman and politician Edvard Kardelj in his recently published memoirs, completed just before his death a year ago. I would almost say, points out Kardelj, that Stalin was afraid of revolutions and revolutionary movements. To him, the idea of revolution under the new conditions meant expansion of the socialist camp. He was jealous and suspicious of any independent revolutionary manifestation.

Assessing Stalin as a person, his acts and conduct, Kardelj writes that Stalin knew what he wanted and pushed his way to his goal by every available means.

What Stalin had in mind was not socialism--although he, in fact, sincerely stood in its positions but a socialist empire, notes Kardelj in his memoirs. He wanted to rule peoples and the international workers' movement. And the methods to do so had come down from the past in that particular part of the world, they were part of the mentality of a great many generations which grew out of the conditions of those old times.

That was why it was not difficult for Stalin to find a foothold for his policy, notes Kardelj in his memoirs.

Describing Stalin as a man suspicious of everything new, Kardelj says that after the war, he was preoccupied with two questions--how to put the new socialist countries under control and subject them to his own policy, and how--irrespective of the non-existence of the Comintern--subject the policy of the international workers' movement to that same, i.e., his policy.

Hence the violence which lasted from 1948, or even 1947, to Stalin's death, all in the confidence that he will build a great socialist empire, which will be able to enter into dialogue with the capitalist world on an equal footing, writes Kardelj.

This plan of his did not quite come off, points out Kardelj. First and foremost, it encountered successful resistance on the part of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. On the other hand, socialist self-management came to the surface with all its force and energy, exerting, as an idea, a growing influence on socialist countries.

Kardelj goes on to say that Stalin's craving for power was extreme, and corroborates this view by the fact that he built his whole system on force and the strength of his police and administration.

"In all that," writes Kardelj, "I had the impression that Stalin's power craving stems not so much from the desire in itself, as from the fact that any shift in the system he built might mean collapse of the entire system and disaster for the revolution." It is therefore by no means accidental that Stalin's international authority and fame began to decline the day he died, notes Kardelj. Only a few months later, he adds, the Soviet people and its leadership placed him "among those oppressors who, confident that they fight for the good cause, inflicted more evil than good on mankind in its history."

DRAGOSAVAC VISITS MOSTAR ACCOMPANIED BY PARTY OFFICIAL

LD010030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Mostar--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Mostar this evening. During his visit to Mostar, Dusan Dragosavac will visit the Soko aviation factory, take part in the work of the Mostar League of Communists Municipal Committee session and tour cultural and historical sights of this town on the Neretva. Dr Dusan Dragosavac was accompanied by Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and Pepca Kardelj, who left for Ploce after a short delay this evening. The guests were welcomed on behalf of their hosts by Czevad Derviskadic, president of the municipal assembly, Junuz Arsinovic, president of the League of Communists intermunicipal committee, Kresimir Markic, secretary of the League of Communists Municipal Committee, and Branko Djeletovic, chairman of the League of Communists Conference.

Discussion at Party Session

LD012148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Mostar--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, took part in the work of an expanded session of the Mostar League of Communists Municipal Committee today, at which, among other things, election activity in the League of Communists municipal organization was discussed. The constant improvement of methods and work content in the Mostar League of Communists municipal organization, which last year was strengthened by 1,550 new members, have contributed to the most direct involvement on the part of a large number of League of Communist members in pre-election activity.

Alija Cigic, deputy secretary of the Mostar League of Communists Municipal Committee, said that the progress of preelection discussions demonstrates the increasing presence of a conscious existence of significant internal reserves in all spheres of associated labor, the inevitability of a more responsible attitude toward work and a reduced need to seek outside intervention to solve difficulties. However, it is true that there are still, although considerably fewer, basic organizations in the League of Communists which are only slowly adapting their content and method of work to the current ideo-political role of the League of Communists in the political system.

In a positive assessment of the Mostar communists' activities, Dr Dusan Dragosavac pointed in particular to the significance of Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility. Its implementation is a further move toward creating a climate for even broader initiatives by League of Communists members, as well as toward taking on greater responsibilities, especially in the sphere of stabilization which, as Dragosavac said, will be a lasting task. Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, also visited the Soko aviation factory and toured Mostar's cultural and historical sights.